The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, $2 (0), in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy extra to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1872. NO. 272.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration.

LONDON, July 23.—Reliable information has been received that the Geneva Arbitrators will have to sit three or four months. England's liability to the United States for damages by Confederate cruisers is still under discussion. The English agent pleads that his government did everything possible to prevent the privateers leaving British ports. The debates are not animated but serious, being confined closely to the issue. There is no session to-day.

GENEVA, July 24—The Board of Arbitration is now fairly at work, and its labors are excessive. Sir Alexander Cockburn has remained within his hotel three days. Lord Tenterden and Mr. Beaman drove out to-day on the Esperance.

Special to the World.]

GENEVA, July 24.—Serious embarrassment has been caused the Board of Arbitration by the English protest against the consideration of any evidence or argument showing animus on the part of Great Britain. England insists that the introduction of this evidence practically admits the consideration of the spirit of the indirect claims, which were presented only to prove other claims, which otherwise it would be impossible to substantiate. Should this evidence be excluded, few cases can be proved.

More Communists to be Executed.

PARIS, July 24.—Three of the Communists, convicted by court-martial of taking part in the slaughter of forty-seven hostages in Rue Saxo, and sentenced to suffer death, will be shot at Satory, to-morrow morning. The death sentences of three others have been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The coal miners in the Departments of Nord and Pas de Calais are on a strike at Denain and Donai. Disturbances are reported, and a detachment of infantry has been sent to the mines near the latter place.

Reported Dispatche from Dr. Livingstone—Stanley in France En Route for London.

LONDON, July 24.—It is reported that the Foreign Office has received dispatches from Dr. Livingstone of date in November last. The communication of them to Parliament has, however, been postponed until Monday next, when Stanley, who is the bearer of further communications from the doctor, is expected to reach London. Stanley arrived at Marseilles to-day and took the train for Paris, whence he will proceed to London.

Annual Banquet to the English Ministry.

LONDON, July 24—The annual banquet to Her Majesty's ministry was given at the Mansion House to-night, the Lord Mayor presiding. All the members of the Cabinet were present, and the diplomatic body, bench and Parliament well represented among the guests. Gladstone responded to the toast to Her Majesty's government, proposed by the Lord Mayor. In the course of his speech he called to mind the congratulations uttered by Mr. Schenck, minister of the United States, at the Lord Mayor's banquet last year, on the conclusion of the treaty of Washington. "Since then," continued Gladstone, "a cloud appeared on the horizon, but it has been dissolved. The arbitration has not produced the heart burnings which were apprehended, but will result in an amicable settlement, like a friendly snif in a court of law." This portion of the Premier's remarks were listened to with the deepest attention and received with cheers.

Cholera in Russia Subsiding.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The cholera is abating. The number of deaths during the week in this city was 126; Moscow, 32; Odessa, 84.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 23.—The Channel match of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, for the £500 cup, over the course from Ryde, on the Isle of Wight, across the channel to Cherbourg and back again, was won by C. Thellerson's schooner yacht Guinevere.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 24, 5 p. m.—Consols for money 93; for account 92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91; do of '65, do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89½. Linseed oil 38s.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10½d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard 58s.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes 54 francs 15 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Petroleum 46¾ francs.

MEXICO RELIEVED.

The Revolution Confidently Believed to be at an End.

MATAMORAS, July 23.—The government forces having been generally withdrawn from San Luis Potosi when Gen. Rocha advanced on Monterey, the revolutionary General Martinez took the opportunity to attack San Luis with about 1,000 men, but after a fight of several hours he was repulsed by the National Guards and citizens with considerable loss. General Rocha has dispatched a cavalry force in pursuit of General Martinez.

The revolution in the State of Tamaulipas having been suppressed, the whole frontier of the States of Nueva Leon and Coahuila are in the possession of the government, leaving the insurgents without a port or a single point of importance, and the country being practically pacified, the military authorities to-day issued a proclamation raising the state of siege, annulling martial law, abolishing the passport system and other military restrictions which have prevailed for several months, and restoring civil rule. It is believed that the commission sent by Generals Trevino and Quigo to the City of Mexico have made terms with the government, and that the revolutionary chiefs will submit to the authority of Juarez or leave the country after disbanding their followers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

The following named prominent soldiers have accepted the invitation of the Veterans' National Committee to be present and address the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 17th of September: Gens. R. J. Oglesby, J. S. Negley, J. R. Hawley, J. A. Logan, W. C. Harrison, W. B. Franklin, Sam'l White, E. S. Merrick, M. D. Leggett, J. L. Beveridge, E. F. Noyes, J. C. Abbott, J. Coburn, D. F. Burke, I. Fairchilds. Many other distinguished veterans have been invited, and their names will be announced as soon as their replies are received.

Judge Barnard's Impeachment Trial.

SARATOGA, July 24.—In the Barnard impeachment trial, Charles Robinson testified that he was receiver in the case of Fisk against Heath Raphael; borrowed $8,000 of Gould and paid it to Barnard; Barnard applied to witness for a loan, they being old friends; witness did not think though that Barnard knew he borrowed of Gould, or that Gould knew the money was to be given to Barnard. The counsel announced their case, so far as the $8,000 Erie cases were concerned, was closed. The counsel for Barnard objected to the charge specifying that Barnard used ingentiously language in reference to certain gentlemen, but the objection was overruled. Adjourned.

A Pittsburgh Towboat Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24.—This morning the large towboat Alice Brown, belonging to Wm. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, was sunk while endeavoring to go over the falls. There was five feet eight inches of water on the falls, and it was thought she could go over safely. When opposite the old mill she struck the righthand reef, where the Charmer was sunk, and swung around and sunk in five and a half feet water. There is a hole in her hull six feet long, just off the cylinders, she lies easy and can be raised. She lies broad across the chute, effectually stopping the passage of other boats. She cost $6,200, and was insured. She will probably be raised in a day or two.

The Shooting of Alderman McMullen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—One of the rumors concerning the shooting of McMullen is that it grew out of some difficulties in the Moyamensing Association, the young members, led by Alderman Deritt, favoring the sale of the property, while the older ones, under McMullen, favored keeping up the organization. Now it is said a prison companion of Mara's named Dougherty aided in the escape of the murderer, Dougherty can't be found. The dying declaration last night pronounced McMullen in a very critical condition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Alderman McMullen's condition has somewhat improved to-day, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. All efforts thus far to find Mara have proved unavailing.

Two Million Dollars of South Carolina's Debt Wiped Out.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—Judge Willardt of the State Supreme Court, has decided the the act for the issue to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company scrip receivable for taxes is unconstitutional and void. The practical effect of this decision is to wipe out two million dollars of State liability, created by the action of the last Legislature.

Terrific Hail Storm in Iowa.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A small section, eight miles wide, in Story county, Iowa, has been visited by a terrific hail storm, which literally destroyed the crops and stripped the foliage from the trees. Two farmers, named Lee and Stebbins Rogers, lost about one hundred and thirty acres of grain. The hail was found in places heaped to the depth of twenty inches.

All Quiet at Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 24.—The riot excitement is about over, but the military will remain here a few days longer.

The Greeley-Seymour Bargain

Tone of the Press Regarding the Scheme to Pension Rebel Soldiers--A Democratic Paper on the "Flagrant Traffic"--How the Conspiracy is Regarded Throughout the Country.

The disclosures recently made by the Binghamton *Republican*, concerning the conspiracy between the Democratic leaders and Greeley's agents, to make Greeley President, including his agreement to favor the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, are creating a profound impression. The denials and explanations which have thus far been made, are of the most lame and impotent character. Below we give the views and sentiments of a number of representative papers concerning the dishonorable scheme:

The New York *Times* believes the statements of the Binghamton *Republican* to be substantially true. It says: "It will not do to sneer at the evidence, or to denounce those who are engaged in the exposure. That would be more effective if the evidence were not merely corroborative of notorious proofs already in existence, and if the present witnesses were not merely a part of a cloud that has steadily gathered around Mr. Greeley for months past. There is nothing improbable in Mr. Greeley's negotiating beforehand for a nomination which, at the expense of every consideration of decency, consistency and political rectitude he has since accepted. We ask all honorable and sincere men what they think of the political reliability of such a man? Suppose he should be elected President, what would control him —the remembrance of his former professions, or fear of and allegiance to the men who have involved him in his latest entangling alliances?"

The New York *Evening Post* says the exposure satisfactorily shows alike the existence and the character of the plot to make Greeley the candidate of the Democratic party. It says that the nature of the subsequent terms of the bargain may be conjectured from the discussion, in the course of the negotiations, of the proposal to give pensions to rebel soldiers, and adds that the strong probability is that Hutchins, in his skillful manipulation of the Cincinnati Convention, used this armament so vesefully with the Southern delegates, to whom Greeley owed his nomination it says the revelations constitute the strongest possible chain of circumstantial evidence against him.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says Greeley's pledge respecting the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers was only the first natural and easy step toward the realization of his own old scheme for paying to the ex-slaveholders the full value of the slaves emancipated by Lincoln's proclamation, adding that, "to those who know Greeley so thoroughly as his Republican and Democratic neighbors of New York know him, the story of his corrupt bargain will not seem singular. But to others, who have been deceived by his skillful assumption of manly virtues, the revelation will be unpleasantly astounding."

The Washington *Republican* says: "A more shameful record of political crime and debauchery has rarely been made public."

The Washington *Chronicle* does not believe that, in view of what had already transpired before the appearance of this exhibit, the country will be surprised at the facts. They have, it says, by this time learned enough of the recklessness of Mr. Greeley in certain directions; his openness to flattery; his consuming ambition for a public recognition, of his services, and of other characteristics and explanations which have thus far been made, are of the most lame and impotent character. Below we give the views and sentiments of a number of representative papers concerning the dishonorable scheme:

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* calls attention to the significant fact that it was just about the date of the intrigue that the New York *Tribune* experienced suddenly serious doubts as to Gen. Grant's competency to fill the Presidential office. The *Tribune* has clearly succeeded up to this particular juncture, but here all at once there appeared to the *Tribune* some not very clearly expressed reasons showing why he should not serve a second term, and thinks that no man not willfully blind can avoid seeing that Mr. Greeley has done all in his power to sell out his party in order to gain the Presidency.

The Chicago *Journal* denounces the conspiracy, and adds that the better the existing relation between Greeley and the Democratic party come to be understood, and the more seriously it is thought of, the greater his treachery to his past friends and professions will seem to the country.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "These startling disclosures place Horace Greeley in a most disreputable attitude before the country. The garb of honesty he wore is stripped from him, and he stands revealed not simply a turncoat, but guilty of shameful dishonesty and double dealing. False to the Republicans in the first place, false, next, to the Liberal Republicans he fraudulently used the empty honor of a Democratic nomination only to be scorned, despised and repudiated by numbers of the Democratic party."

The Cleveland *Leader* says the circumstances surrounding Mr. Greeley's candidature all point with cumulative evidence toward the truth of the statements of the Binghamton *Republican* that he had sold himself to the Democrats beforehand, and that the Democrats had agreed to pay for the quid pro quo of pensions for the rebel soldiers of the South. This gives an intelligible interpretation of the new Liberal-Democratic watchword, "Reconciliation," and of the exhortation to "Clasp hands across the bloody chasm of the war." What do the loyal people of the country think of it?

The *Herald*, of the same city, says there is nothing in the statement inconsistent with the known facts in the history of the parties implicated. Mr. Greeley, after a life-long assertion of the principle that slavery was robbery, and a part of the time a leader in the abolition party, suddenly advocated the remuneration of the South ern rebels for their slaves. There is no act of folly into which sudden impulse or extreme credulity may not carry him.

The Newark *Courier*, in view of the exposure, asks: "Is it strange, therefore, that the rebel element of the South is in favor of Horace Greeley." Is this the "clasping of hands across the bloody chasm" so much talked about, the Chappaqua farmer indulges in? Why not go the whole hog, and at once locate the repudiation of the national debt and the assumption by the United States of the indebtedness of the defunct Confederacy?

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* does not see any good reason to doubt the story. It says: Horace Greeley is quite capable of any political intrigue looking to his own advancement, as his whole record clearly shows. It is evident that, while willing to conciliate Democrats and the Tammany rebels of Baltimore have been moved only by "Anything to beat Grant!" Horace Greeley has, long ago, made up his mind to stoop to "Anything to be President"

The Philadelphia *Transcript*, a Democratic paper, says of the disclosures: "They will not fail to awaken general indignation. There is not a loyal heart in the land that will not revolt at the infamous details of the bargain which has destroyed the Democratic organization, and forced down the throats of the Democratic leaders the bitter pill of Horace Greeley. The leading features of the flagrant traffic is the proposition to tax the loyal people of the North millions on millions of dollars, as the price to be extorted Northern homes, slaughtered Northern heroes, widowed Northern wives and orphaned Northern children, for the bloody and brutal work of treason has already imposed a tax of $34,448,894 upon the labor and industries of the people—a debt which is one of gratitude to the gallant men and heroic women who did so much that the nation should live. Now it is proposed, that by a candidate, too, who is clamoring loudly about our expenditures, to make this sum seventy millions, and to put a premium on treason and the bloody traitor. The hailing of Jeff. Davis, instead of his execution as a traitor, finds a fitting climax in this last infamy of Horace Greeley. Shall it be indorsed. What say the people."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Chattanooga *Herald* says that the statement that all the Southern States will go for Greeley and Brown, the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, is a grave error. Our chances of success in Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas are by no means discouraging. As for Louisiana it is doubtful, and neither party can, with propriety, now claim it. If our Republican friends in those States do their duty without the fear of the Ku-Klux before their eyes, we shall have no concern as to the result. Courage and well directed work will remove mountains and bring success. Republican principles must sooner or later triumph in the South. Thousands of Democrats who are sick of contention, turmoil and war, will gladly cast their votes for Grant and Wilson in the coming struggle. No longer than yesterday an old Democrat told us that the hope of the South was in the Republican party, and that his friends need not be surprised if he voted for Grant.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following: Mr. Schurz's course in regard to Greeley, supporting him as Senator, while as editor of the *Westliche Post* he fails to support him, suggests the difficulty experienced in navigating the coaster on two independent lines of policy. The skipper being drunk, the mate agreed with him to retain the helm and navigate the stern, while the mate took command at the bows. Soon after this plan was put in operation the sloop seemed to disregard her helm, upon which the perplexed captain shouted an interrogatory to the mate in the bows, as to how he got on. "All right," was the answer of the mate; "my end is at anchor. How's yours?"

The Buffalo *Express* says advices from all the counties of Western New York show that the Republican cause never was more promising than now. While Republican deserters are very scarce, disgusted Democrats are found everywhere. The Brockport *Democrat* has refused to support Greeley, its party candidate, and declared in favor of Grant and Wilson. It points out such differences as exist between the Cincinnati and Philadelphia platforms, and shows that all of them are decidedly in favor of the latter, "mainly for the reason that directness is always better than evasion;" and then says: "And now between the Republican candidates before the people we have no hesitancy in pronouncing for Grant."

The Cincinnati *Commoner* thinks that "the nomination of Mr. Greeley by Democrats is an amazing fact. It is suicide to all concerned—to him as well as to them. He will be beaten by General Grant, and they will be compelled to profess an honesty hereafter which they hate." The *Commoner* gives its support to the Louisville convention of straightouts.

The editor of the Dayton *Journal* says: "We happen to know that Col. Alex. McClure, of Pennsylvania, the leading Greeleyite in that State, is not at all hopeful for carrying North Carolina for the Greeley ticket. We heard him say so to Horace Greeley at Baltimore." The same paper states that Hon. Thomas Duncan Stiles, Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, has written a column communication to the Greenville *Democrat*, repudiating Greeley and Brown. He says the nominations absolve all honest Democrats from party fealty, and leaves them free to act as they see fit.

The first Democratic Greeley and Brown club, following the Baltimore Convention, was formed in the First ward of New York, Tweed's old stronghold. Significant.

The great and irresistible "tidal-wave" of Democratic-Liberal-Republicanism, that was announced as sure to overwhelm the country after the Baltimore Convention, does not yet seem to have made its appearance in New Hampshire, notwithstanding the assertions of the opposition that it will go against GRANT. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, says that from careful inquiry in different sections of the State, he is fully convinced that the defection of Republicans is so slight as not to endanger in the least the success of the Republican ticket in November, even assuming that the Democrats will vote solidly for Greeley, which is not at all probable. The Republican ranks seem to be unbroken. Not a single Republican of prominence in the State has yet openly declared his intention of supporting Greeley, and from present indications no such event will occur.

Fourteen of the thirty-seven papers of Georgia support Greeley and Brown, and a movement is said to be on foot to bring out an independent Democratic candidate. Alexander H. Stephens is prominent in the reported movement. The Memphis *Avalanche* admits Georgia will be carried by Greeley, but says that the Atlanta *Sun* and other papers can be relied on as truly representing the people of the State.

The Wilmington (Delaware) *Commercial* says it has information, daily, of Democrats who will not vote for Greeley. There are hundreds of them in each county. On the other hand there are no addition to the baker's dozen of "Liberal" Republicans. The attempt to demoralize the Republican organization in Delaware is a dead, total failure.

An intelligent observer, who has just returned to New Orleans from an extensive tour throughout Mississippi, has informed the *National Republican* of that city that the State is overwhelmingly for Grant, and that the Republicans are daily receiving accessions from the Democratic party since the Baltimore Convention. As between Grant and Greeley, those who served in the Confederate army and carried their muskets faithfully to the end, are for Grant, if for no other reason than to show respect the soldier who met them on the field of battle. Those who were blockade runners, home guards, conscripts officers, quartermasters and like office-seekers, are all for Greeley, because they want a new deal. The Republicans expect to carry five of the six Congressional Districts in the State, and the majority for Grant and Wilson at a high figure.

A business letter to the Richmond (Va.) *State Journal*, written by an influential Democrat, says: "Republicanism is bound to be in the ascendancy in the South after this fall election. You cannot so perfectly disguise the carcass of an old *crow* as to make it palatable to the intelligent citizens of Virginia; nor even acceptable under any circumstances. Such a high fish and half alligator policy is not going to be easily crammed down the throats of enlightened freemen."

Greeley's recent Southern tour daily gains more and more significance. The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* calls to mind now, in his speech at Vicksburg, he said he hoped the time would come when the soldier who fought with Lee and Johnson would occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the American people as the soldier who fought under Grant and Sherman. Then Lee, Johnson and Jeff. Davis should be revered, honored and trusted as much as Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock or any of the officers who fought to liberate the slaves they sought to destroy. And the *Republican* says: "The sentiment he expressed at Vicksburg was caught up by every sore-head Republican. Since his nomination those rebels declare their determination to ask for a pension for the rebel soldiers, the same as now given to the Union soldiers, and that they will use their arguments to induce Confederate soldiers to vote for Greeley." Greeley's letter to Carpetbaggers should be preserved for the quid pro quo of pensions for the rebel soldiers of the South. This gives an intelligible interpretation of the new Liberal-Democratic watchword, "Reconciliation," and of the exhortation to "Clasp hands across the bloody chasm of the war." What do the loyal people of the country think of it?

The Welsh paper at Utica, *Y Dryeh*, which the *Tribune* joyously claimed as for Greeley, is unhesitatingly for Grant, who, it says, in war time was heroic and aggressive, and in peace is considerate, sagacious and safe.

Hon. J. J. Davis and Governor Jacob, two the most influential Democrats in Western Virginia, have publicly announced their opposition to Greeley and the Baltimore swindle.

From Morgantown, West Virginia, a subscriber writes to the Baltimore *American* as follows: "There is not a Greeley Republican in our county. The Democrats are generally for Greeley, but some of them say they will vote for Grant, and a large number will abstain from voting for any one. The Republican party here is a unit for Grant and Wilson."

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter* gives the following from a correspondent in Hopewell township: "Politics here all quiet. Not a Republican for Greeley. The Democrats are all mixed up. Some of them don't know where they belong. Greeley is hard row for them to take. However, a number of them will swallow both him and the nigger. It is hard to tell which they hate the worst. Politics, it is said, sometimes make strange bedfellows, and I think in this case the saying will be literally fulfilled." The *Reporter* adds: "The situation in Hopewell as given above, is much the same as in the other districts throughout the county. The Republicans may be said to be a unit for Grant and Wilson. Here and there we hear of a Greeley man who has heretofore voted with us, but there are three times as many Democrats who will not support him at all. Washington county may safely be set down for Grant by a handsome majority."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Congressional Conferees for the Twenty-first district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, will meet at the Central Hotel, Pittsburgh, on the 30th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate. The nominees of the respective counties are Messrs. Wilson, of Westmoreland, Minor, of Fayette, and Taylor, of Indiana.

The Washington County Greeley Hoax.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 23, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We see in to-day's Pittsburgh *Post* a list of what purports to be the Greeley men of this town, written by one John M. McConnell. The whole thing seems to have been a hoax, gotten up for the purpose of getting the joke on the *Post* man, as the parties named are the most radical Grant men in the borough, and there is no such man as John M. McConnell in Washington or vicinity. The statement of the *Post* is very extravagant, as a close canvass does not show over ten Greeley men in our whole town who have heretofore been identified with the Republican party. Of these ten the only men who have taken any part in the politics of the county are Boyd Crumrine, Esq., ex-District Attorney, who prior to 1862 was a Democrat; B. F. Hasson, editor of the *Advance*, also a Democrat before the war; A. B. Fleming, a sore-head Republican, who left the party because he could not get the nomination for Sheriff of the county; F. J. L. Willey, Wm. Hornish, who was a candidate for delegate to the county convention, but beaten by a colored man by a vote of 93 to 28; and Thos. McKean, tobacconist, who left the party because of the revenue tax on tobacco.

Please insert this in your next issue in justice to the Republican party and the persons who have been misrepresented by the *Post*.

Yours respectfully,

M. H. CLARK.

THE debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as ascertained on the 1st inst., was $28,311,100. Of this amount $4,443,500 bears coin interest at 4½, 5 and 6 per cent.—the bulk of it at 5 per cent. The amount of debt bearing interest payable in currency, mostly at 6 per cent., is $23,297,006. There is of debt on which interest has been stopped, $170,102; of debt which bears no interest, $100,742, and of debt known as Chambersburg 6 per cent. certificates, $280,748. There was redeemed of debt during the month of June, $150,189.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The North Carolina Negro Trouble.

Great Cry About a Small Affair.

The New Revenue Supervisors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1872.

The North Carolina Trouble Exaggerated.

The Baltimore *American* has received a full account of the disturbance at Raleigh, from which Greeley papers have been trying to manufacture so much capital. Its correspondent says: "The reported Ku Klux outrages said to have been committed here on the occasion of the great Democratic barbecue upon two colored marshals of the Democratic procession, named Cross and Craven, turns out to have been nothing more than an ordinary street row that would occur in the most peaceable city in the Union. Cross and Craven are the only two colored Democrats in this county, and were the only colored men in the procession. Cross is a notorious character, and has been in the State about seven years. He came here as a Methodist minister, but soon fell became an active ward politician and soon degenerated into an habitual drunkard and common street loafer. Craven is a man of respectability, but his disaffection grew out of having been dismissed from the police force. These men were accosted by a crowd of boys on the evening of the procession, who commenced hooting after them, and a little boy thirteen years of age ran up to Cross, (or Cross) being drunk at the time. Cross drew a razor, and another boy in the crowd knocked the razor from his hand, when the police dispersed the crowd, and Cross and Craven went to their Democratic rowdy meeting. After the meeting, Cross went to the bar-room, got beastly drunk, and remained there all night. Hence the rumor telegraphed over the country by the Associated Press, that Cross had been foully dealt with. The boy was yesterday fined in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance at Court on a charge of assaulting Cross. No men participated in the disturbance, they not thinking Cross of Crave of sufficient importance to be noticed."

Minister to Argentine Confederation.

The President to-day appointed Gen. Julius White, of Illinois, to be United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation. This post has been vacant for some time, but was considered important that it be filled now on account of the delicate relations existing between Brazil and that republic.

The President has also appointed Samuel W Babney, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Fayal, vice Mr. Cover, of Wisconsin, resigned.

A Democratic Rooraback Met.

Democratic papers in North Carolina are charging that Secretary Boutwell omitted a number of important defalcations in the complete list he pretended to give in his late speech, and they instance those of Collectors Crane and Estees, of that State, the first for $190,000, and the second for $127,000. The records here show that both these officers were appointed by Andrew Johnson, on the recommendation of James R. Doolittle, and that both were Democratic carpet-baggers from Wisconsin. When Grant came in he removed them both, when the defalcations became known.

Personal.

Minister Thornton started North to-day to meet the Italian Minister Corti, with whom he has diplomatic business relating to the business of the mixed claims commission.

Appointed to a Consulate.

Col. H. A. Babbitt, formerly of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, has been appointed consular clerk, and is to be assigned to some European consulate.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1872.

INTERNAL REVENUE SUPERVISORS UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The following Internal Revenue Supervisors are retained under the new law reducing the number from twenty-five to ten:

W. A. Simmons, for New England.

S. B. Dutcher, for New York.

Alex. P. Tutton, for Pennsylvania New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia.

S. T. Powell, for Ohio and Indiana.

D. M. Munn, for Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

F. W. Perry, for Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

G. W. Emery, for Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

K. R. Cobb, for Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and New Mexico.

J. W. Hedrick, for Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

L. M. Foulke, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Alaska and Arizona. The services of the remaining fifteen are dispensed with.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: Samuel H. Jones, of Illinois, to be pension agent at Springfield, Illinois, in place of William Jayne, suspended; James R. Proudfoot, of Wisconsin, surveyor general for New Mexico; J. H. Van Dycke, of Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Alexandria, Minnesota; Hiram Knowles, associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho Territory; Jos. Hall, postmaster at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in place of Dean, suspended; M. D. Keyes, postmaster at Cenvent, Ohio; C. E. Yost, postmaster at Omaha, Nebraska.

The President has also made the following appointments of Indian Agents: W. T. Ensign, for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, in place of Jesse Armitage, suspended; L. S. Dyar, of Oregon, for Indians of Kalmath agency; W. J. Bingham, of Minnesota, for Sioux Indians, Cheyenne river agency, Dakota; G. W. Ingalls, of Illinois, for Piute Indians, in southeast Nevada; R. Conner, of New York, for Sioux Indians, at the Grand river agency, Dakota; A. J. Simmons, of Montana, for Indians at the Milk river agency, Montana; J. W. Daniels, of Kansas, for Indians of Red Cloud agency; H. W. Jones, of Kansas, for the Quahaws and other Indians in the Indian Territory; J. Richards, of Pennsylvania, for the Wachitas and affiliated bands in the Indian Territory; Henry Bruer, of Pennsylvania, for the Seminoles in the Indian Territory; A. F. Hawbert, of Ohio, for the Sacs and Foxes in Iowa; W. D. Crothers, of Indiana, for the Moquis Pueblo Indians in Arizona; R. A. Williams, of New York, for the Papagos Indians in Arizona; J. H. Sloat, of the District of Columbia for the Pinals and Marichoa Indians in Arizona; J. H. Tanner, of Delaware, for the Indians of Colorado river, Arizona; W. F. Hall, of the District of Columbia, for the Indians in New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT FLEURE DEAD.

John Peale, chief clerk in the War Department, died of dysentery at his residence in this city to-day after a prolonged illness. The secretary publishes an official order of his death, and his office is draped in mourning.

CONTRABAND TALE AT ALL THE PRESIDENT.

The Spotted Tail delegation of Indians had an interview with the President this morning at the executive mansion. They were accompanied by three Indian women and by Gen. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. B. R. Risley their agent, and others. After the usual hand shaking Spotted Tail said he was a little tired now, but would have something to tell to his Great Father to-morrow. The President replied that he would not see him to-morrow, as he was going away, but they could talk to the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He understood Spotted Tail had something to say to him about the location of his agency, and requested the interpreter to say that Red Cloud and party will shortly visit the entire fleet of the lake. With the immense demands for Lake Superior ores, and the large amount of capital invested in the shipbuilding interest, it is hard to calculate the great future that country has in store. Nothing but the ruinous Rebel taxation has carried into practice can stop it in its progress.

The steamers arriving from below are crowded with passengers, who are taking advantage of the cool breezes and magnificent views of the lakes. Among the Western Pennsylvanians are Mr. Samuel McKee and two sons, A. Guthrie and Lewis Peabody, Pittsburgh; also Samuel Donel, Esq., and wife, of Franklin. Mr. McIntosh has just left for the fishing grounds of the north shore, and the Messrs. McKee will follow in a few days.

I have recently met with a prominent politician from the Keystone State, who is one of the white hat Democratic, free trade, high tariff, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendment, "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void" persuasion, who tells me the unprobable story that Forney is an undoubted Greeley man, and would so announce himself. That is brought to bear in favor of Greeley by opposing Hartranft as a Grant man. That the election of Buckalew is equivalent to carrying the State for Greeley, and that the plan to bring it about is by "damning Grant with faint praise" (his words) and opposing Hartranft. Knowing that lying is Forney's most powerful weapon used by the Greeleyites thus far, I must have better evidence before I can believe that he would be guilty of so mean and dirty a trick. This same Democrat says that McClure leads Forney by the nose. I see by the Harrisburg *Journal*, as your correspondent did long ago, calls on McClure to tell all about the tonnage tax swindle. To this that pure and unselfish statesman has not yet "perjudiced" himself enough to respond. I would like him to tell us how much he was worth when he went to the Senate, how much he was worth when he returned to his quiet home in the Franklin county, how much his magnificent farm cost him and where he got the money to pay for it. Further, let him tell further how he got so immensely rich out of his salary as State Senator, and what he knows about repealing tonnage tax bills and enacting divorce bills.

Greeleyism is an immense concern in Michigan. The *Free Press*, published in Detroit, and not the *Canada Times* the mouth piece of influential Democratic paper in the Northwest, holds out against him with terrible ferocity, and it is confidently expected, will lead the Democratic party in two. The Republican party in this State is also broken in two. The knives being as follows: Ex-Governor Blair and Johnny Driggs compose one-half and every body else the other half. Driggs, who was defeated two years ago in a district which gave three thousand Republican majority, leaves the party on account of corruption. Pretty well done from a man like Driggs, who is charged with selling a cadetship for five hundred dollars, and the leader in the Canada land swindle by which the Indians of Isabella county were cheated as men ever were.

Gov. Bowen objects to Greeley, and has received gifts. Beautiful consistency in the man who, while Governor of Michigan, received as a gift from the officers of the Twenty-sixth Michigan and the heroes, from the officers of the Ninth Cavalry an expensive pair of mirrors, besides silverware and numerous other costly presents. Governor should have looked at himself in those splendid mirrors before denouncing Grant for gift-taking.

Michigan will be carried for Grant by 20,000 majority, and a unanimous Republican delegation in Congress. The majority would have been just two more if Blair and Driggs had not bolted.

How is the Pittsburgh *Post*? I remember that in 1868, when Wade Hampton and Frank Blair made their *red hot* speeches, demanding that if the Democrats were successful in electing Seymour President, he should declare the amendments "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and that the "*white people*" should be "allowed to reorganize their own government," &c., the *Post* said, "we commend and approve of every word we have read from Wade Hampton since the nomination," and "Gen. Blair's doctrine is the doctrine of the Democratic party." We would like to know whether the *Post* now swallows the second plank in the Greeley platform, which indorses "emancipation and franchisement," and opposes "all reconstruction not based upon" the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution.

Now, what about that tremendous cheer which Mr. Barr elicited in the Baltimore Convention on his Democracy. While the Republican Convention, over which the whole thing seems to have been a hoax, gotten up for the purpose of getting the joke on the *Post* man, as the parties named are the most radical Grant men in the borough, and there is no such man as John M. McConnell in Washington or vicinity. The statement of the *Post* is very extravagant, as a close canvass does not show over ten Greeley men in our whole town who have heretofore been identified with the Republican party. Of these ten the only men who have taken any part in the politics of the county are Boyd Crumrine, Esq., ex-District Attorney, who prior to 1862 was a Democrat; B. F. Hasson, editor of the *Advance*, also a Democrat before the war; A. B. Fleming, a sore-head Republican, who left the party because he could not get the nomination for Sheriff of the county; F. J. L. Willey, Wm. Hornish, who was a candidate for delegate to the county convention, but beaten by a colored man by a vote of 93 to 28; and Thos. McKean, tobacconist, who left the party because of the revenue tax on tobacco.

Please insert this in your next issue in justice to the Republican party and the persons who have been misrepresented by the *Post*.

Yours respectfully,

M. H. CLARK.

THE debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as ascertained on the 1st inst., was $28,311,100. Of this amount $4,443,500 bears coin interest at 4½, 5 and 6 per cent.—the bulk of it at 5 per cent. The amount of debt bearing interest payable in currency, mostly at 6 per cent., is $23,297,006. There is of debt on which interest has been stopped, $170,102; of debt which bears no interest, $100,742, and of debt known as Chambersburg 6 per cent. certificates, $280,748. There was redeemed of debt during the month of June, $150,189.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the President, etc.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co. was held yesterday at the office of Wm. McCreery, Esq., 349 Liberty street.

Mr. George A. Berry was called to the chair and Th. Rodgers appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The annual report of the President was then read to the meeting.

On motion the report was approved, and the Secretary ordered to furnish a copy of the report for publication, and to send a copy of the paper containing it to each stockholder of the company.

The meeting then adjourned to go into an election for directors to serve the ensuing year. The following persons were elected, viz:

Springer Harbaugh, Daniel Wallace, Wm. Creery, Wm. H. Forsyth, D. McCandless, John Scott, Wm. F. Shinn.

On motion adjourned.

TH. RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTS. GRAIN ELEVATOR CO., PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1872.

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company:

GENTLEMEN.—Your Board of Directors submit the following report of the business of the Company for the year ending June 30th, 1872, and of the finances, as shown by the books of the company on that date.

The earnings and expenses for the year compare with those of the preceding year as follows, viz:

EARNINGS.		
From elevating and storage	$92,343 24	$10,675 71

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872.

It seems that there was only a grain of truth in the story so extensively circulated by the press concerning an insult which the members of the French *Garde Republicaine* band should have offered to the members of the German band. When the latter was in Baltimore, a reporter of the *Wecker* "interviewed" Herr Saro on the subject, and learned that two musicians of his party were really insulted in the manner described by a few members of the French band. When told of the affair, Mr. Parlos, their leader, apologized to Mr. Saro for their rude behavior.

One of the responses which are pouring in from all quarters to the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held in this city on the 17th of September, is accompanied by a letter from General Thomas, written in 1869, in which that great soldier and patriot said:

"No sooner are the public affairs rescued from discord, and the offices filled with men, who, to all appearances, are the undoubted choice of the people, than new combinations are formed to destroy the incumbents, if not in character, at least in usefulness, and set up a new set almost unknown, and certainly of doubtful experience."

At that date the "Liberal" movement had no existence, and if its candidate had eaten of the insane root its effects upon him were not known to the country. None the less, however, do the massive words of the dead hero constitute a rebuke and warning from the grave. Let them be well pondered.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the "country which could stand the Chicago fire and the blotting out of two hundred millions of capital in one night, with all the terror and gloom consequent upon such an unexpected and appalling disaster, without a financial crisis, will manage to survive the election of Horace Greeley." This is perhaps true; for the vitality and recuperative power of the nation are wonderful, as its ability to survive the four years' attempt of Mr. Greeley's rebel friends to destroy it fully proves. But there is a very wide difference between being able to recover from an "appalling disaster" and deliberately inviting it to take place. If the cholera should visit us this year we should doubtless get rid of it in course of time, yet we observe that stringent precautions are already being adopted in our sea-coast towns against the possible introduction of the pestilence. The plain and plodding people of the country desire to have as little as possible to do with "terror and gloom," nor is it likely that they will risk the breaking of their backs out of a foolish conceit that they can stand up under heavier burdens than any other people. They propose to avoid precipices altogether, instead of trying to find out how near to to the edge they can walk without tumbling in. Foolhardiness is not exactly in their line. And therefore they will have none of Horace Greeley.

Under the patronizing heading of "Well Said," the opposition press quote with great apparent satisfaction an extract from a late speech of George W. Julian, of Indiana, who has enrolled himself in the ranks of that party of grievances, to the effect that, since the Republican party was organized to deal with one specific question—that of slavery—and was constantly absorbed in the prosecution of that single work, it became disqualified and unfit to lead in anything else, and hence must now give place to other organizations. The same papers that pat Julian on the back for this sapient utterance, add, in order to give it greater weight, that the man who makes the declaration was the father of the Republican party in the West; nor does it once appear to strike them, any more than it struck Julian himself, that if his statement be true, the members who have composed the Republican party are "unfitted to lead in anything else" in the exact ratio of the length and earnestness of their labors in its service, and that according to their own logic there is not a man among the recalcitrant Republicans—neither Greeley, Schurz, Schurz, nor the perspicacious Julian himself—who is fit to deal with the new issues of the time, by reason of the fact that their whole education and training have been directed to a different work. Now the question is, will Mr. Greeley withdraw after being so cruelly snubbed?

The important industry of American shipbuilding appears to be rapidly reviving. Upward of a hundred vessels, many of them of iron, are being constructed at different points on the lakes alone, while the various works and yards on the Delaware river, in this State, are alive with healthy activity. In the shipbuilding districts of Maine a similar briskness prevails. About a year ago the Democratic press made a combined attack on the Republican party for its alleged destruction of this powerful branch of our national industry, and many attempts were made to show that nothing would be done for its restoration until the Democracy came into power. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the interests of the American ship-builder were wholly ignored and neglected by the Baltimore Convention, and that the Republican party alone stands committed to the encouragement of this important business. The statement is now a days often heard that the Delaware river is bound to become the Clyde of the United States; and if the wise and liberal policy which the Republican party has inaugurated with respect to this great interest is continued, there is no reason why the prediction may not be fulfilled. But how would it be with a Democratic Congress, and an Executive who declined to use the veto power? And how would Pennsylvania, with her thousand mills, factories and forges, be likely to flourish under such a condition of things, especially if, in addition, she were saddled with a free-trade Governor?

It was repeatedly said in substance by Southern delegates to the Baltimore Convention, that the anti-centralization or State rights plank of the platform were carried out, and it were rendered certain that the Federal government would not "interfere" with the domestic concerns of the Southern States, they would "take care of the niggers." According to the statement of a correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, a paper on whose support the coalition for some time counted, one delegate—a Georgia editor—declared that the man who fifty years hence read the history of the present days would hardly believe the record or credit the fact "that negroes were ever elected to important offices in this country." In this connection it is well to remember that the Republican party has steadily favored and promoted the education of the colored people of the South, and that, as a general thing, the free school system has been opposed and obstructed by the Democracy of that section. Now the education of the colored race is really one of the most important questions with which the nation has to deal, nor will any system of "reconciliation" be found effective which does not take it into account. According to the New York *World*, and the Democratic press in general, the issue "is a contest between Greeley, with a Democratic Cabinet, Congress and State governments, and Grant, with a Republican Cabinet, Congress and State governments;" and it is not very difficult to foresee that under the former condition of affairs the educational opportunities of the colored people of the Southern States would be exceedingly small. The *Tribune* repudiates universal suffrage in those States unless accompanied by universal education. Should the Democratic programme be carried out, what is to prevent the Southern States, first, from putting such obstructions in the way of popular education as to make it next to impossible, and then disfranchise the colored race for its enforced ignorance?

The first car load of new wheat was received at Chicago on Monday, from Iowa, and brought $1 25½ per bushel. The reports from various sections of the Northwest are to the effect that the wheat crop is excellent, and will considerably exceed all the estimates heretofore published. It is noteworthy that the last report of the Department of Agriculture, which gives a ninety-eight per cent. crop, bids fair to be exceeded by the next published estimate, as the condition of the crop has vastly improved since the material for the last report was forwarded. The crop never promised much better than now, and unless damaged in shock by rains will be abundant. In England the wheat crop is summed up as middling, barley poor, and oats and potatoes large. The forage crop is good. Between now and the middle of August, when the new wheat in that country will begin to come into market, England will require a supply from foreign sources of two and a half million quarters of wheat and flour. Of this, one million are already assured by arrivals in port, and as much more is promised by the ordinary receipts of preceding years, thus leaving a deficiency of four hundred thousand quarters of the shock in England as more than covered by stocks in hand. This estimate, if correct, shows that there can be no absolute deficiency; but the people demand something more than that the supplies are barely adequate, and to prevent an excitement in the market, it is shown that Spain and California will supply any extra demand until the new wheat is marketable. Taking this as satisfactory for the present, what will England require until the harvests of 1873 are gathered? On this subject the New York *Bulletin* says:

"The difference between a 'middling' and a fair or average crop of wheat appears to be scarcely worthy of consideration to ordinary readers. But in England it makes a difference of several millions of dollars in the sum necessary to be expended in food. The dislocation, therefore, a matter of deep and general interest in that country, where their significant consequences are fully appreciated by all classes. It is apparent, then, that for the next fourteen or fifteen months England will require a larger supply of breadstuffs than usual. There is, of course, very little doubt but the supplies will be forthcoming in sufficient quantity. As to the sources of English grain supply, it appears that there will be some irregularity in the case of Russia, where the crops are scarcely up to the average. As that country is now and has been for a few years past the chief source of wheat supply to England, any deficiency in the harvest that may affect the exports is a most important matter. In Hungary and Germany the harvest will be up to the average. In France and other European countries the crop prospects are largely satisfactory, while in the United States the accounts now indicate a full yield. As English exports are larger than ever before, all the nations will be eager and willing to meet their obligations in grain shipments, and in this country we may expect that the foreign breadstuffs movement will be active for the balance of the season."

REPORTORIAL IMAGINATION.

A short article from an English paper, now circulating in the American press, illustrates a foible common among English reporters, that of affecting extreme familiarity with the members and usages of high society. A simple-minded reader of their lucubrations would suppose that the writers must live on the most intimate terms with dukes and countesses, and must have at their finger ends the personal histories of all the most distinguished members of the peerage. American reporters have no temptation to indulge in any such affectation. As everybody knows, ambitious members of the order find welcome admission to the libraries, if not to the drawing-rooms, of the most eminent men in the country. Senators of the United States and politicians of every grade enter into free and expansive colloquies with them, and tell them all their thoughts, not only about public affairs, but about their own hopes and plans. Even the President himself is not more reserved or less communicative than others. No reader of the New York *Herald* will doubt the entire and literal correctness of this statement—that is, if one places confidence in the veracity of the *Herald*. Even the new French Minister, the Count De Noailles, apparently fancying that he had to do with a regular and recognized American custom, on the very day of his arrival in the country not only admitted a *Herald* reporter, whom he had never seen or heard of, to his apartment, but submitted to be catechized by him in the most amazing manner, answering all his questions, and even volunteering information concerning his own family and private affairs.

But we intended to refer to the predominance of imagination in the endowments of the profession—a point not at all illustrated in the mere record of an actual conversation. In Bulwer's "Paul Clifford," Mr. Augustus Tomlinson, introduced as a reporter, claims the honors of a poet in virtue of the transporting, harrowing, ravishing, and terrifying character of his bold inventions, and he quotes Horace in justification of the claim—*Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur, etc.* The New York and Boston reporters of the present day write for a milder and more sentimental generation, who ask merely to be entertained and amused. Herr Saro, of the German band, naturally a reader of our newspapers, and especially of what they say about himself, is said to have become quite mystified and bewildered by the characteristics and adventures ascribed to him with unwavering confidence. Thus, one writer represents him as a man of unusual physical strength, as a Hercules who can hold up two hundred weight in his outstretched arms for five minutes. A second relates that Saro was, in the first place, a professor of philosophy, but through his love of music and war lost his position; a third writer is able to tell mysterious stories of the successes which Saro has achieved on the field of love in the highest circles. A Baltimore reporter, transcending all others in vigor of imagination, not only raised the band master to the rank of nobility, but endowed him with a fiery eloquence which entranced his hearers as completely as the splendid strains of his musicians. Referring to these various reports, a German paper of New York, the *Journal*, says, "Von Saro sounds well enough, and to be an eloquent conductor of a band is a fine thing, only it is a pity that the registry of nobility knows no such family, and that our esteemed fellow countryman, nice and famous fellow as he is otherwise, is not the least bit like a Demosthenes. It is a trifle for him to compose a charming polka or a splendid march, but he cannot make speeches. Here in America also he first learned to feel the deficiency, as in Germany leaders of military bands need make no speeches." Concerning such amiable exertions of the reportorial imagination as those just described, some may well enough say, as the satirist said of the amusements of Nero, "Would that they had given themselves wholly to these trifles!"

THE REELEY-SEYMOUR INTRIGUE.

At last the New York *Tribune* comes forward with a denial, or rather with an explanation, of the Binghamton charges against Horace Greeley. The gist of its statements is, that while, for a full year prior to the Cincinnati Convention, many persons of all shades of politics wrote to Mr. Greeley suggesting that he should be a candidate for President, he wrote to no person whatever, except in reply to such solicitations, and never named himself when asked who should be the next President; that nobody ever suggested Seymour to him as a candidate for office; that he never sent him or received from him any letter or message respecting any office; and that he never invited anybody to visit him to confer on the subject of the Presidency. This is the exact purport of the *Tribune's* defense, which is simply no defense at all, but rather a self-flogging attempt to divert attention from the real charges by denying what they have been charged at all. Carmichael and Hutchins, it should be remembered, were the active agents in the intrigue, the one as an intermediary between Greeley and Seymour, and the other, in connection with Fenton, as the manipulator of the Cincinnati Convention. About these men and their connection with the matter, the *Tribune* has not a word to say, nor yet a syllable with regard to the plan that Greeley should first be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention; neither is there any reference made to the proposition alleged to have been discussed concerning pensions to rebel soldiers, nor any denial of the charge that letters passed between himself and Hutchins and Fenton on the one hand, and Carmichael and Seymour on the other. The *Tribune*, indeed, admits that Mr. Greeley had "invited proffers of support for the Presidency" by stating that he "oftener repelled" than encouraged them. In a word, instead of meeting the charges squarely and honestly, the reply of the *Tribune* avoids the very points in controversy and evades the whole question at issue. The transparent trickiness of the attempted rebuttal will only serve to confirm the people in their conviction of the essential truth of the charges.

When referring, a few days ago, to the San Juan boundary question, which has been submitted to the arbitration of the German emperor, we remarked that the decision would really be made by eminent masters of the several branches of knowledge involved in the controversy, with the selection of whom the emperor might or might not have something to do. In illustration of the conscientious care with which specialists for the investigation of the question were selected by the advisers of the emperor, the *Freiheits Freund* states, on no doubt good authority, that Prof. Heffter, of Berlin, was not chosen as one of them, for the express reason that in his statement of the American case Mr. Bancroft had made eulogistic mention of his scientific fame and attainments. Though no apprehension was entertained that Professor Heffter's judgment would be at all influenced by such praises, they might afterward afford Englishmen ground for the suspicion, or at any rate for the allegation of partiality on his part, in the event of a decision favorable to the American claim. Though the Berlin Professor undoubtedly possesses eminent qualifications for the investigation of the question, and was thought of as the right person to prepare a critical memoir on the subject, there are many other men in Germany devoted to the same studies, who are quite equal to him in acuteness and learning. Such, the *Freund* says, are "Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, Zacharie, of Goettingen, and the incomparable Robert von Mohl." A judgment on the boundary question formed by these men, aided perhaps by Petermann, the geographer, or by the historian Heinrich von Sybel, Droysen, or Treitschke, ought, our contemporary thinks, to satisfy American critics. We have no doubt of it, especially if the decision happens to be in our favor.

The last number of the *Revue Universelle Des Mines et de la Metallurgie* contains a somewhat remarkable treatise on mechanical puddling by the Danks process. The *Colliery Guardian* says that the treatise is very complete, from a descriptive, mechanical, chemical and financial point of view. M. Victor Tabon, one of the engineers deputed by the Belgian government to examine the Danks process in England, has also delivered a report. He indorses the views generally current in England upon the subject; and, assuming that Belgium produces annually about 700,000 tons of iron, he calculates that the Danks system will, if generally adopted, realize a saving of from a million and a half to two millions of dollars a year.

A convict in the Auburn State Prison extemporized a jack screw from materials which he took from the axle shop recently, and came near escaping by hoisting up the roof of his cell, in the upper row of cells. He was detected while at work.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Captain Thomas Long, who in the year 1837 discovered the Polar country called Wrangell's Land, north of Cape Yakan, in Siberia, has written a letter in which he avows the belief that a vessel, properly equipped, could make the passage from Behring's Strait to the Atlantic through the Arctic ocean within one year from the time of passing the Strait.

It is said there are in Russia no less than fifty million acres of land which will yield 5,000 tons of phosphate of lime to the acre. This contains twenty per cent. of phosphoric acid. The decay of the guano trade is evidently destined to have little effect upon the agriculture of the world, for that manure will be replaced by artificially prepared phosphates.

Internationalism is to be reconstructed in England. For this purpose a congress is now in progress in London, and warm work appears laid out for it to do. Two parties, with equally obstinate and contradictory views, wait to be reconciled. One party is in favor of a centralized despotism, to be exercised by the General Council, while the other is for abolishing the General Council altogether.

The valuable military library of Metz, consisting of more than 40,000 volumes, has just been transferred from the capital of the Moselle to the Ministry of War at Berlin. The collection is unique of its kind, and contains a greater number of rare books, manuscripts and drawings than is possessed by any other establishment of a similar kind.

An Indiana cow was lately dosed with three pints of whisky for the bite of a rattlesnake. It mingled with milk, made punch, and the cow got drunk.

Scientific inferences, drawn from the late eruption of Vesuvius, the Zanzibar hurricane and other phenomena in the Malay Archipelago, California, Japan and Syria, are said to all point to an early and extensive eruption of Mount Hecla, in Iceland. Several amateur tourists are making ready to start for the scene of the expected disturbances.

A remarkable report prevails in Yedo, and appears to be credited in official circles, to the effect that all Japanese scholars now pursuing their studies in foreign countries, are to be recalled and enlisted in the service of the government departments.

The value of scientific knowledge in the conduct of military operations was well illustrated by a recent statement of a distinguished British officer, that one half the losses of the army in the Crimea might have been saved, if the detachment of civil engineers had arrived a little earlier.

A lady, said to be young and charming, has been appointed liquor agent at Dalton, New Hampshire. Her smiles are in great demand.

The British government has ordered the withdrawal of the crown and half-crown pieces. These contain four grains of gold to the Troy pound, a quantity which could not be extracted when the coins are struck, because the processes then in use were not delicate enough. Now silver containing two grains of gold to the pound can be profitably treated.

The demand for opium in the United States is alarmingly on the increase. Last year the statistics of the exports from Smyrna show that of the entire amount to Europe and America, 500,000 pounds, the United States took 280,000.

A silver "button," weighing three hundred and sixty-eight pounds avoirdupois, was turned out at the reduction works at Helena, Montana, the other day. This will do for one sample.

There are, in the employ of London wine dealers, a lord, a lord's son, a lord's cousin, an earl's cousin, a barrister, a barrister's son, a magistrate, a justice of the peace, several military officers, and a bishop's son. This is a role in which the aristocracy of Britain have not hitherto publicly figured.

A campaign song invites us to "Ring Greeley in." Tammany has done it.

All the iron to be used in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be made in this country from native ores.

Perhaps no group of stars is more generally known than the Pleiades, or Seven Sisters, as they are often called. In this cluster there is a nebula or star-cloudlet invisible to the naked eye, but which can ordinarily be seen with the aid of a telescope. A member of the English Astronomical Society, however, says that he has searched for this nebula with his eight-inch telescope, but cannot now find it. He thinks it has been distributed among these stars.

A process of wood carving by machinery has lately been invented, whereby, it is said, any desired pattern is impressed upon the surface with a delicacy and effect that compare favorably with the work of skilled carvers, and at a cost almost nominal. The process is exceedingly rapid, as ten superficial feet of finished work can be produced per second.

The latest civilized requisition from the Sandwich Islands is a call upon a Boston lithographer to furnish forty thousand illuminated marriage certificates. This sounds well for Honolulu and its sister towns, for they evidently intend to keep the marriage records straight.

The German *Telegraph*, published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, says that the man who prepares the cable dispatches for the Associated Press in the United States, does Germany an incalculable injury by the singular manner in which he misrepresents the leading events occurring in that country.

Col. Scott gathered a rich harvest of subsidies in his trip through Texas, by pitting towns and counties against each other. The presumption is, if these subsidies had not been given he would have run the road through the air a thousand feet or such a matter above their little old towns and counties.

About this time look out for startling disclosures about a short peach crop. They have already begun to fly about in our exchanges. The prospects of an unusually good crop are, however, excellent, and it is said that the fruit bids fair to be of a very fine quality.

One of the errands attributed to Mr. Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who is now in Europe, is the enlistment and shipment to this country of foreign sailors to man the new Philadelphia line of steamers to Europe.

Steam threshing machines have begun their slaughter for the season out West. Three men killed and four injured was the latest exploit.

A new town in Florida has been named "Beecher," partly in honor of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and partly because the inhabitants think it a desirable place to Stowe invalids in.

Japan is making extraordinary progress in reaching American grades of civilization. About three-fourths of the narrow-gauge railroad, from Yokohama to Yeddo, a distance of seventeen miles, has been finished, and has cost already over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a mile. Nobody knows where the money has gone to.

The hull of a fine wooden frigate has recently been launched at Shanghai, where it was built entirely by Chinamen, under the superintendence of a few Europeans. She is to be provided with steam machinery and heavy guns, all, or nearly all, of home manufacture.

Columbus, Ohio, is to have a "Cat Infirmary" soon, by the terms of the will of a wealthy gentlemen, as eccentric as he was rich. The Infirmary is to have rat-holes and rats for sport, areas for "amatory converse" and exercise grounds, with several sheds, on which the fierce grimalkins may wage war at will.

A very interesting relic of Milton has just been brought to this country, in the shape of a portrait of the poet, taken whilst he was at Cambridge, and said to be the only authentic likeness of him at that period of his life.

Amateur engineering, of which India has to her cost seen so much, has received a blow in the Northwest Provinces, the government having taken all local works out of the hands of commissioners, collectors of districts and others, and placed them under professional supervision.

The Anglo-German Express Transit Company and the National Safe Deposit Company, are preparing for the subscription of capital to introduce into Europe institutions that have been satisfactorily tested in the United States.

The *Nation* having twitted Horace Greeley of presiding at a complimentary banquet given to Col. George H. Butler by certain New York journalists, before his departure for Egypt, the *Tribune*, a few days ago, in printing a denial of the statement, took occasion to make some observations concerning that disgraced official from which one would naturally infer Mr. Greeley to have held him in such undisguised abhorrence that he would not touch him with a forty-foot pole. The Springfield *Republican*, however, which supports Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, intimates that he had agreed to preside over the festivities in question, the reason why he backed out being "because some of his friends objected to the scandal of his presiding at a dinner in favor of the ex-Superintendent of Public Works." Butler's appointment was at the very hour dying in the same hotel." The character of Butler was not known to the President when he appointed him, but it was thoroughly understood by Mr. Greeley; and yet the organ of the latter, who was only withheld from publicly hobnobbing with him by the earnest remonstrances of friends, attacks the President for having appointed him to office. And this is "Liberal" ingenuousness.

PERSONAL.

The report has again been started in England that Miss Nellie Grant is about to lead to the altar the eldest son and heir of a Scottish Earl, and is thus likely to become, ere long, a Countess.

The Helena *Herald* formally announces Gen. John E. Blaine, a brother of the late speaker of the House of Representatives, and well known in this city and State, as a candidate for delegate to Congress from Montana.

J. B. Cross, the famous forger, is no longer in durance at Joliet. His sentence expired last week. At last accounts he was in Wisconsin. The banks of that State and Chicago should be on the look-out. His skill in forging signatures is so great that he will undoubtedly be at his old tricks again shortly, if not immediately.

Demoiselle Peschka-Leutner, the German prima-donna, who achieved so much success at the Boston Jubilee, is the daughter of a poor cigar maker, and appeared first in public singing in the streets of Vienna with an itinerant hand organ player.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Capt. James B. Eads at the last commencement of the State university of Missouri on account of the wonderful skill and science which he has exhibited in the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi, and which has attracted the attention and admiration of the first scientists of Europe, as well as America.

The Mikado of Japan, who is soon to visit Europe and this country, was born in the year 1852. He assumed the title of prince in 1860. He ascended the throne in 1868. By Japanese reckoning he is twenty-one years of age. It is claimed that his pedigree can be traced back one hundred and twenty-two generations, extending over a period of two thousand years, if these statements are correct, the Japan dynasty is the oldest upon the face of the globe—it is just double the age of the British kingdom.

The race of heroes is not extinct, unless it died with Philip Gould, late a colored resident of Spring Wells, in this State. Gould recently observed a number of ladies standing upon the track of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, in such a position that they did not see an approaching train. With wonderful presence of mind, but in entire disregard of his own safety, he leaped upon the track and violently pushed the ladies down the little embankment. Just then the engine struck him, threw him over the smoke-stack and upon the tender, whence he fell horribly mangled and quite dead.

Brevet Colonel James Forney of the United States Marine Corps, son of J. W. Forney of the *Press*, has been sent on a two years' inspecting tour to examine into European marine organizations.

M Raphael Feltx, the oldest brother of Rachel, whose manager he was during her visit to the United States, some fifteen years ago, died lately in England.

The story of the coachman and the heiress has been repeated at Mattituck, Long Island. There is located the country seat of a rich New Yorker, who was the unfortunate guardian of a beautiful niece and likewise the unhappy employer of a dashing coachman named Thos. Burgess. Thomas and the neice fell in love, and had it all arranged to elope with $300 of Thomas' saved up money, when Michael Hart, in the most heartless manner, stepped in and stole the $300. Thomas was disheartened and proposed to give up the elopement, but the fair would not hear to it, and proceeded to appropriate $4,000 of her uncle's accessible funds. Together the happy couple proceeded to the parson's and were made man and wife. The uncle is looking for his nephew-in-law and his $4,000—especially the money.

The monument to Sir Walter Scott in the Central park, New York, is nearly completed, and will be dedicated in a few weeks. The statue has been cast from an original sculpture by Mr. Steele of Edinburgh, Scotland. It represents the great novelist seated, dressed in a plaid, with his favorite dog at his feet. The cost of the work, $15,000, has been subscribed by the Scotch residents of New York.

One of the Rothschilds is busily engaged at work upon a history of his family, from its rise in 1806, till the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon III. It will contain a number of unpublished letters from Napoleon I., and other eminent ment men during the last sixty-five years.

Georgia boasts of a new convert to the temperance cause, but the process is attended by too much risk to become generally useful. Last week a man named McCarty went on an excursion to the top of Stone Mountain, and, recklessly unmindful of Mr. Gough's oft-repeated warnings, took with him his whisky bottle. Having watched the landscape through this trusty glass until he saw "men as trees walking, and nicer ones, he took off his bottle, flung to the breeze his empty bottle, and in the very ecstasy of drunken heroism swore he would find "the devil's cross roads" or burst in the endeavor. And he was not a prudent resolution, as the event shows. He slid on all fours a hundred feet, then rolled over a hundred feet, then fell a hundred feet in rapid succession, bringing up on the bank of a precipice twelve hundred feet perpendicular. His recollection of his descent is somewhat confused, but when he discovered Saturday evening "one foot was jammed in a crevice, and the other bent under his body. He was hugging the earth, and while one hand was grasped in the strap on the collar of his coat. A small tablet of rock, two or three feet long, and a foot or so wide, was all that was between him and a fall of some twelve hundred feet to the ground." He had not dared to stir during the thirty hours for fear of being dashed to atoms on the rocks below. He had found the devil's cross-roads, and concluded to retrace his steps, which he only succeeded in doing with the help of the whole neighborhood, who turned out with ropes and ladders. His curiosity was fully satisfied, and on regaining the top of the mountain his first inquiry was not for his missing boots or bottle, but for an everlasting temperance pledge. The Georgians call this "McCarty's sermon on the mount."

Official records of the number of the nation's dead soldiers, buried in the national cemeteries of the South and Southwest, have lately been published by Capt. Wm. A Garett, Superintendent of Cemeteries. Of the vast throng of these dead, hardly half of the names are known. The largest number buried at any one place is at Nashville. The next largest is at Memphis and the next at Andersonville. At the last named place the number interred is 13,704. These all died in that horrible prison pen. At Vicksburg 12,664 are buried; at Chattanooga, 12,993. The list includes only those buried in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Mississipi. Yet the number buried in those five States is 111,-687. This will give some idea of the destruction of life in the late war. Add the dead who lie in Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Texas, in Missouri, in the Carolinas, in Florida, in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, and in that greatest charnel house, Virginia, and one shudders to contemplate such an aggregate.

An article in the current number of the *Cornhill Magazine* gives some very interesting information respecting the mineral qualities of a district in Asia Minor. Copper ore is to be found everywhere, and at some miles distant from Kara-Hisar the writer witnessed a curious and novel phenomenon—a stream of water so strongly impregnated with copper as to present the color and almost the consistency of pea-soup. Its breadth is about twelve feet, and its extreme depth about a foot or so. The natives are in the habit of throwing pieces of iron, in lieu of which they withdraw some days later corresponding bars of the purest copper, every atom of the former metal having been, through chemical action, replaced by an atom of the latter. The writer states that he had some twelve bars got up through this rivulet, as the animal seemed to instinctively recoil from dipping his hoofs in the corosive fluid.

Preparations are being made on every hand for the Fall Industrial Exhibitions. The American Institute has issued its circulars for its forty-first annual exhibition. Special attention will be given to machines, a department which increases in importance every year. The committee propose to continue the test of boilers with a more efficient apparatus —and to have trials of stationary and portable engines, similar to the English test, with some improvements; of water meters, which are now agitating the water commissioners and engineers of every large city in the world; of rock boring machinery, pumping engines, and of any other machines offered for their inspection. The Institute will this year return to its former custom of awarding medals and diplomas.

An interesting original letter from General Washington, dated June 24th, 1776, written to his wife in Virginia, but intercepted by the British authorities, has recently been published. As the letter was written only two weeks before the Declaration of Independence, it is rather curious to find in it such expressions as this: "Pitiful as this cannot be accomplished without fixing on me the sad name rebel. I love my King, you know I do. A soldier, a good man cannot but love him. How peculiarly hard then is our fortune to be deemed traitors to so good a King. But I am not without hopes that even he will see cause to do me justice. Posterity, I am sure, will." The original friends of American independence had little presentiment of what would be the outcome of that struggle when they first engaged in it for a redress of grievances.

The annals of the German army contain some interesting details of the postal service in the army during the Franco-Prussian war. It was the most efficient ever organized in the world. There were (1) a principal postal bureau at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, (2) three army bureaus, (3) thirteen attached to each infantry division and each artillery corps. The cavalry also had its division bureaus. The work done from July 16, 1870, to March 31, 1871, was as follows: Private letters, 89,650,000; newspapers, 2,334,800; packages of money (military service), 26,700, containing 43,023,400 thalers; (private service), 2,779,020 packages containing 16,840,560 thalers. There were employed in the service 1,901 men, 1,933 horses, and 465 wagons.

The New Hampshire Legislature, which has just adjourned, considered and rejected a bill making the legal rate of interest of the State 7 3-10 instead of 6 per cent. By the present 6 per cent. interest law of New Hampshire, a violation of it incurs a penalty of the loss of three times the usury taken.

A Wonder of Surgical Operation.

A little boy, blind from his birth with "congenital cataract," whose parents lived on a farm adjoining the country seat of Joe Jefferson, at Hohokus, when Professor Reuling went there to operate upon the eyes of the great dramatist for "glaucoma," was taken to the Professor and his advice as to treatment asked. He informed them that the time to extirpate the cataracts was now. The little fellow's mother brought him to Baltimore; Professor Reuling persuaded him "to smell some nice cologne," and when the deep sleep of insensibility came on he divided the exterior membranes, and cutting into the secret chambers of the eye, took out the little opaque lenses that ought to have been transparent, and then closed up the incisions, and put a tight bandage around his head before he woke up. He has now wholly recovered his sight.

In the last monthly report of the National Statistical Bureau there is a series of tables of more than ordinary interest in relation to the consumption of tea, coffee, sugar and iron. The aggregate consumption was 44,895,845 pounds, an average of one and twelve hundredths pounds to every man, woman and child in the United States. Coffee can hardly be regarded so indispensable a beverage as tea, and consequently there has been a great duplication in its sale and consumption. According to the tables given in the report the past year exhibits the largest absolute consumption ever known in this country in the same period of time, amounting to 312,735,-096 pounds—an average of eight and one-tenth pounds to each person. Every individual American requires and uses just thirty pounds of sugar. In that part of the report devoted to iron statistics, it is shown that during the year just past the native production of pig iron amounted to 1,707,685 tons, while the pending over a period of two thousand years, if these statements are correct, the Japan dynasty is the oldest upon the face of the globe—it is just double the age of the British kingdom.

The export of railway iron from Great Britain during the six months ending June 30th, 1872, amounted to 448,942 tons, against 476,191 tons during the corresponding period in 1871, and 562,709 tons in 1870. The quantity sent to the United States the six months ending June 30th, 1872, amounted to 259,011 tons against 244,784 in 1871, and 197,945 tons in 1870. The exports of rails to Russia were 21,064 tons in 1872, against 46,929 tons in 1871, and 114,454 tons in 1870. The exports of rails to Russia were 21,064 tons in 1872, against 46,929 tons in 1871, and 114,454 tons in 1870 The exports of rails to British India were 6,624 tons in 1872, against 26,709 tons in 1871, and 102,964 tons in 1870. During the six months ending June 30th, 1872, the exports of pig iron from Great Britain to the United States amounted to 119,178 tons against 92,669 tons during the corresponding period in 1871, and 54,104 tons in 1870.

A careful examination of the condition of the Trust companies of Philadelphia, just made by an intelligent commission, under an order of the Court of Common Pleas, has reported their assets at $25,000,000. The assets of the National Banks of that city amount to $80,000,000, so that they have $111,000,000 embarked in these two forms of banking in Philadelphia. This is exclusive of three other forms assumed by capital in the business of banking there: 1st, the savings fund; 2d, the new State banks; 3d, private banking houses. There are no means of accurately estimating the resources of these, but as near as can be calculated they may be given thus: Savings funds assets, $12,000,000; State bank assets, $20,000,000; total, $35,000,000, making the grand total of banking resources in Philadelphia, $146,000,000.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortenening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing results. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of cares and duties, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is the only essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food it is the standard remedy.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1872.

As to the question of final liability in case of raised checks paid by a banker, where the alteration is so well done as not to attract the attention of a paying teller, the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following opinion, which we believe will ultimately be the decision of the Courts, in which view we are sustained by some of the best legal opinion at the bar. There has been no ultimate legal decision determining the responsibility of the various parties in cases of a fraud where no special fault was committed by either; but when it comes to final judgment we believe that the *first solvent holder and indorser after the alteration* will be compelled to bear the loss. The person who first negotiates an altered check or draft is the prime agent of the mischief, and must foot the bill.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115
10-40s	113½	113½
New 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Funding	114¾

—The local money market continues well supplied with funds, as far as the banks are concerned in attending to the wants of their customers; not much money appears on the street seeking investment in commercial paper.

—Good mortgages are in demand at fair rates that run from two to five years. We note sales of Allegheny Valley 7s at 93½; 7-30s are quoted at 93 bid, with no sales; Connellsville 7's rate at 93½ to 94.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 24, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Canton	91	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	.....	79¾	.....	79¾	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	36¾	.....	36¾	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Adams Express	.....	88	.....	88	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express	.....	67¾	.....	67¾	.....	.....
American Express	.....	54	.....	54	.....	.....
United States Express	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
New York Central	.....	97¾	.....	97¾	.....	.....
New York Central Scrip	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	.....	55¾
Reading	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Michigan Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	.....	91¾
Cleveland and Pitts	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....	94¾
Chicago and Northwest	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	.....	91¾
Do. preferred	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....	94¾
Rock Island	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....	94¾
St. Paul	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	.....	58¾
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	.....	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	86¾	86¾	86¾	.....	86¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	.....	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....	45¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	115¾	.....	115¾	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	.....	97¾
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	21¾	North Penn's R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	United Cos's of N. J.	124¾
Catawissa	25¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	36¾	Reading	98¾

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

JULY 23.—The supply has been reduced, and it continues quite limited, with a good demand, and prices are a shade higher on several kinds. We quote as follows:

HOT-BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	$2300 @00 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2	50 00@51 00
Hanging Rock, Forge	48 00@49 00
Tennessee, No. 1	50 00@51 00
Tennessee, Forge	47 00@48 00
Alabama, No. 1	51 00@52 00
Missouri, No. 1	51 00@52 00
Missouri, No. 2	48 00@49 00
STONECOAL.	
Missouri, No. 1 per ton	$50 00@51 00
Missouri, Forge	47 00@48 00
Ohio, No. 1	49 00@50 00
Ohio, Forge	46 00@47 00
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock car-wheel	$60 00@62 00
Missouri car-wheel	61 00@62 00
Red river car-wheel	61 00@62 00
Tennessee car-wheel	55 00@57 00
Alabama car-wheel	55 00@60 00
Machinery and forge	52 00@57 00
WEIGHT.	
Bar, common, per lb	3 @3½
Bar, shrouds	4 @4½
Horse shoes	6¼ @6¾
Mule shoes	6¾ @7
Nail Rods	7¾@8

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1872.

REMARKS—To-day has been clear and bright, with a mild atmosphere, rendering pedestrian exercise not uncomfortable. A few days more of such weather will enable the farmers to house their grain crops in safety, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The markets show few changes, and those few will be found noted under their proper headings. We might enter into speculation as to the future of the flour and grain market, but upon reflection prefer to await events and chronicle them as they occur. The market, in all branches of trade, is reported dull, but not more so than usual at this season of the year.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,945	5,108	9,253
Apples, bbls	226	299	525
Cheese, boxes	1,060	1,413	2,473
Corn, sacks	1,925	2,481	4,406
Wheat, sacks	1,223	3,558	4,781
Barley, sacks	666	690	1,356
Rye, sacks	213	.....	213
Oats, sacks	5,264	5,842	11,066
Butter, packages	223	207	430
Bacon, lbs	1,300	1,946	3,251
Bacon, pieces	6,888	6,359	13,247

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

APPLES—Receipts 122 bbls. The market is overstocked, and inferior grades will sell as low as $1; while a fair article will command $3 per bbl.

ASHES—There has been a better feeling, and the market is reported buoyant, with sales as follows: Common soda ash, unsettled, 4@5 cents; 4c @ 5; refined 8c for 48 @ cent; nitrate soda 4¾c; saleratus 5@5½; pearls 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—Receipts light, being only 54 packages. The Poling rates are 17@18c for good packed, though some extra prime lots will bring 19@20c.

BROOM CORN—The market shows no signs of change. Sales are reported at 5@5½ ₱ lb.

BEANS—There is a more active demand, with sales of prime white navy at $2 25@3 00 ₱ bushel.

BROOMS—Market steady and quiet at the following figures: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—The current rates are: quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $3 25 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The advance noted yesterday in certain articles of bacon is fully maintained. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams, 15½c; sugar cured shoulders, 10½c; plain shoulders, 7½c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $15 00 per bbl; lard in kegs, 10c; half bbls 10¼c; buckets 11¾c. Receipts—Bacon, pieces 5,000; tierces 200.

CHEESE—Receipts 99 boxes. The market is not an active one. We are reported sales New York Goshen at 14c; Ohio Factory at 13@14c; other grades 6@8c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@10c ₱ lb; clear sides 6@6½c ₱ lb; shoulders 5@5½c ₱ lb; country lard 8@8½c ₱ lb as per quality.

COAL—Lump, 9@10c; nut coal, 7@8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 21c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75. Calcined plaster $1 00@1 50. Land plaster $3 25@3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30 per bbl.

CANDLES—Sales of Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 15½c. Adamantine, full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pittsworth, at $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (2 lb. cans) $6 00 @6 50@7 00 ₱ case; tomatoes, $2 50@2 75 ₱ doz; corn $1 50@1 60@1 70 ₱ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

GROCERIES—We note an active trade in this branch of business, and every prospect of it continuing. Coffee's are in demand at our quotations. Sugar's and syrups are a shade easier, but most of the eastern manufacturers are over sold, owing to the heavy demand. Following are the ruling rates of the market:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 23½c; fair 22½c; roasted in our pound papers 27c.

Sugar—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¾c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 22c; alispice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

Rosin—The rating rates of the market are 16@17c ₱ dozen. Market rather slow.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1 78@80c, in round lots, with the usual advance from store. Mixed lots range from 40 to 60c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts still heavy, being 1,195 bbls. We have no change to report in prices, and merely repeat, in former remark, that whilst winter wheat flours are very firm, spring are "shaky" and uncertain as to values. We continue to quote old wheat: Extra from 5 50 at $9 00 per barrel, whilst medium grades command $6 50@7 50. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50@8 00. Those who hold stocks of spring flour are extremely anxious to realize. Mill rates: National, $9 00; Iron City, $9; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 25; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The market is certainly in a very unsatisfactory condition. Dealers generally speaking are wide apart in their views. The receipts since our last were:

Corn, sacks	320	Wheat, sacks	1,592
Barley, sacks	340	Oats, sacks	884

Wheat—The first receipts of the season were received on Tuesday by a Liberty street firm. It was from Kentucky, and was said to be a very superior article of wheat. The nominal rates for old wheat were as follows: Red winter $1 75@1 80; white $1 80@1 85. The mills are being well supplied, and the holders disposed to pay these figures. Corn dull, with offers to sell at 70@72c; ear corn could be obtained at the same. The supply is not large, but is fully up with the requirements of the trade. Oats—The demand is improving, with sales of white at 43@45c; mixed 40@43c per bushel, first hands; store sales were made at the usual advance. Rye is beginning to attract more attention. Sales were reported at 75@80c for future delivery. Barley—Dealers are beginning to talk tangibly. Certain brewers and malsters are reported to have made liberal contracts in the west for future delivery at 75@80c, delivered here. The western crops are reported as being large and unusually good. As will be seen prices have barely opened up low.

HOPS—Prime 21c are scarce and firm in price at 6s and 20c; 70s 22@23c. The demand for 70s is quiet, but is fair.

HAY—Baled on the wharf $25, $28@30 per ton.

HIDES—Sales at 9@10c per ton for No. 1; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—We quote: Extra No. 1 70@72c; No 2 60@62c.

LIME—Easton $1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland white $1; Buckeye rather dull.

LARD—Middlings $1 80@ 00; seconds $1 45@1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 80; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens by the coop 50@60c ₱ pair as to size; $2@2 50 ₱ doz.

POTATOES—Sales prime new at $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

PEA NUTS—We note sales at 8½c.

PEACHES AS PEARS—Sales of first named commands $1 ₱ bbl; the latter $2 50@3 00.

RAGS—Irregular sales at 3@3½c.

SEED—Timothy sold at $2 50 per bushel.

SALT—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered 7½@8c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ₱ bbl 12@13c ₱ gallon.

WHISKY—Highwines are in fair demand and held at 92c ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was steady but not very active, prices, however, are without any change. Crude—sales 3,000 barrels at Parker's at 3⅝ ₱ per barrel; sales were made at other points in the oil regions at the previous days prices, the nominal rates for bulk oil being 3¼@3½c per gallon.

REFINED.

The market was weaker but no lower. We quote spot or July 22¾c; August 22¼c, August to September 23¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; sales city make $1 35@1 80; country $1 70. Stocks in first hands ample.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—The market was quiet today with less inquiry for shipment. Dealers are firm and confident. On upper road $3 70 is the asking price and on lower road $3 75@3 80 for spot. At City, $4@4 05 are the prices at which spot is held. The market closed quiet. Following are the sales reported:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 67½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 70
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 72½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 65
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 70
six cars lower road, spot	3 70
six cars lower road, spot	3 72½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	4 00
500 bbls Oil City, spot	4 02½

NEW YORK, July 24—Closing 23c.—Refined is a trifle higher, and the demand more active at 22½c for this branch of business. Early prospect of it continuing. Coffee's are in demand at our quotations. Sugar's and syrups are a shade easier, but most of the eastern manufacturers are over sold, owing to the heavy demand. Following are the ruling rates of the market:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 23½c; fair 22½c; roasted in our pound papers 27c.

Sugar—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¾c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

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Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 22c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep, Horses and Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. h'd.
Wednesday, July 24th	814	1,700	1,400	15

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep, Horses, Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. h'd.
Wednesday, July 24th	684	695	1,600	30

Cattle.

The offerings to-day have been fair and in quality are rather common. The market opened with a few number of buyers in attendance, and with a fair demand, trade ruled active. Prices are a shade higher than last week, and at this writing it looks as if the market will continue firm the balance of the week.

PRICES.

Following are the prices ruling for the different grades and kinds: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 10; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 25; common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day was fair. The market opened with a moderate demand, and sales were made of the offerings at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 00 per hundred, according to kind, quality &c. The supply is about up to the demand. The feeling is fair, and at this time it looks as if trade would rule steady for a time. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 90 to $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Baltimore $4 60 to $4 70; good Yorkers $4 60 to $4 65; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day is rather light. In quality the offerings are fair, with some extra lambs among them. The market opened to-day with a better feeling than for some time, and sales were made of most of the receipts at figures fully 50c per hundred higher than last week. Some extra lambs sold as high as $10 per hundred. The market closes firm to-night. Following prices: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 90; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; good 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 00 to $4.

Sales.

Following are some of to-day's transactions, from which the reader can get an idea of the market:

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	19,360	$6 12½	16	19,360	$6 25
21	23,140	6 20	1	1,310	5 00
18	18,720	6 00	14	15,750	5 75
2	2,350	4 70	14	15,400	5 35

HOGS.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
6	1,130	$4 60	13	2,670	$5 00
141	34,290	4 60@5 00		12,110	4 75
97	20,970	4 60@5 00		14,440	4 75
21	20,070	4 60@5 00		14,400	4 75
27	5,660	4 60@5 00		6,650	5 00

SHEEP.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
108	7,710	$4 85@5 25		28,180	$6 00
29	2,030	5 00		2,030	4 00
265	15,900	5 50@6 50	lambs	3,940	6 50

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, July 24—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold a fraction lower; opened at 114¾, touched 114¾ and 114¾, closing steadily at 114¾@114¾. Loans were made at from 1@2¾ per cent. to flat. Clearings $34,900,000. The Treasury disbursements were $111,000; exports $926,003.

MONEY.

Money was easy at from 1¾ to 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady. The Treasury bought only $47,200, at 114 27 to 114.35.

U.S. 6s 1881, cps..117¾ | 5-20s, 1867.....115¾@115¾
5-20s, 1862.....115¾@116 | 5-20s, 1868.....115 @115¾
5-20s, 1865 5 ps..115¾@116 | 10-40s, cupons..112¾@113
5-20s, 1865 n'w 5 ps..116¼@116¾ | Currency 6s...114½ bid.
5-20s, 1865.....116¼@116¾ | New 5s.....113¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessees, old.....73 | S. Carolinas, April.....
Tennessees, new.....71 | Missouri 6s.....94
La. 6s ordinary.....

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks dull. Erie and Pacific mail were the only features. The former was weak, and declined from 53¾ to 53⅜; Pacific mail declined to 75¾, and advanced to 76¾. The market was heavy and irregular without noteworthy fluctuation. The whole list closed dull but steady.

Western Union	79¾	Illinois Central	
Pacific Mail	77	Cleveland & Pittsb'g	91¾
Adams Express	87¾	N. W., common	74¾
Wells, Fargo Express	67¾	do pref	
United States do	53¾	Rock Island	94¾
American Express	54¼	St. Paul	58¾
N. Y. Central	98	do pref	78¾
Erie	55¾	Toledo & Wabash	26¾
Harlem		Fort Wayne	97¾
Michigan Central	92¾	Chicago & Alton	116
Mich. Southern	92¾	Ohio and Mississippi	45¾
Union Pacific	37¾	Quicksilver	36¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate inquiry; choice spring extras $6 45@7 00; Minnesota $6 50@7 50; supers $2 75@3 40.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger at $1 26¾ cash; $1 19¾ seller August; $1 09¾@1 10 seller the year. Corn active and higher at 42c seller July; 42¾c seller August; 43¾c seller September; rejected 38c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27c cash; 26¼@26¾c seller August; 25¾@26c seller September. Rye firmer at 55@55½c cash; 54c bid seller September. Barley firmer for September, without sales at 57c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled; sales at $15 00 cash $14 75@14 80 seller August. The demand for 70s is fair. Lard dull for winter at 9¾c; summer steady and salable at 7¾@7¾. Sweet pressed hams strong; none offer for sale. Bulk meats steady and light; sales 60,000 lbs short rib sides 7¾c.

WHISKY—Strong, closing with buyers at 89c; holders asking 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton is moderately active and prices without decided change. The demand is chiefly for the immediate wants of the local trade. Rye flour dull and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet and steady. Wheat active and firm in spots, with a shade firmer. With the exception of export and milling demand at $1 46; No 2 spring, $1 40; No 3 spring, $1 35; No 2 red winter, $1 48; Milwaukee, afloat, $1 50. Rye heavy at 70@70½c for western, in store. Barley—Canada, 80@85c; State 75@80c; two-rowed State and in fair demand at 72@80c. Corn—Receipts 59,000 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels; steamer, western mixed, 61@62c; sales do at 46@48c; ear lots at 49½@52c; high mixed, 53@54c; sales at 44@45c for white; 42@43c for yellow. Eggs firmer; western, 18@19c; State, 20@21c. Hay quiet at $1 00@1 05 for shipping, and $1 20@1 45 for retail lots. Hops quiet and firm for 1871 at 25@35c. Leather quiet; Hemlock—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, 24@25c; and heavy weight 23@24c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Rio moderate request at 23½@24c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8¾@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull. Rice steady at 8¾@8¾. Petroleum firm at 14½ for crude, and 22¾@23c for refined. Turpentine steady at 36½c. Pork firmer; mess $15 75@15 87½; prime mess $12 00@12 50. Beef dull; hams quiet and steady at 10@11c; old hams, 7½@8c; prime mess $20 00@21 00. Cut meats firm; hams 10@11c; shoulders 5¾@6c; middles quiet; short rib sides, long clear 7¾@8¼c. Lard firmer; steam 8 5-16c; new 8½c; kettle 8¾@8¾c; city, 8½@8¾c; Western 8¾@8¾c; refined, Butter dull at 13@16c for western; 20@23c for State. Cheese firm at 9@10c for common to prime.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day were 320 head, making the supply for the week thus far 5,000 head, against 5,300 head for the same week last week. The market opened to-day strong, active and buoyant, and all the holders for Canadians and yesterday's rates for good cattle. About 1,000 head were disposed of; sales of Canadians were reported from 1,125 to 1,200 lbs, at $5 90@6 70; 157 Kentucky steers, ranging from 1,320 to 1,370 lbs, at $6 15@6 20; Texas steers, averaging 1,135 lbs, at $4 85@5 80; 166 Iowa steers, averaging 1,325 lbs, at $5 37½; 171 Kansas steers, averaging 1,240 lbs, at $6 25; 84 Illinois steers, averaging 1,289 lbs, at $6 20; 260 Missouri steers, averaging from 1,215 to 1,292 lbs, at $5 25@6 30; 53 Michigan steers, ranging from 1,144 to 1,160 lbs, at $6 30; Indiana cows and heifers, averaging 900 lbs, at $4 00.

Sheep—Receipts 4,000 head, making the supply for the week thus far 7,000 head, against 6,500 head for the same time last week. The market was very lively for Canada lambs, at $6 00@6 25; other sheep $5 00@5 25. Western sheep were rather heavy at $5 00@5 50; 1,000 Canada lambs, ranging from 58 to 63 lbs, at $6 50@6 75; 106 Indiana sheep, averaging 92 lbs, at

THE VERY LATEST.

ADDRESS BY DELANO.

At Raleigh, North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.—Columbus Delano delivered an address in support of the administration. He denounced the unwarrantable charges against the Republican party and its administration of public affairs, and the coalition against it as one merely for public plunder. Adventurous soldiers of fortune and politicians out of office, independent of all popular authority and led by a Senatorial trumvirate, have, he said, thrust Greeley before the people as a Presidential candidate. The speaker recounted the work of the Republican party, the killing or slavery, the enfranchisement of the negro, the suppression of the Ku-Klux, the giving of guarantees for the payment of the public debt, providing of pensions for crippled and disabled soldiers and orphans of those who died for the cause, the refusal to assume the rebel debt and to pay former masters for emancipated slaves, all of which noble work was accomplished under persistent opposition of Democrats. Grant's administration has settled all great questions raised by the war. Emancipation, reconstruction, impartial suffrage, general amnesty and civil service reform had all been secured, threatening differences with foreign nations had been settled by treaty and new important principles of arbitration introduced into foreign intercourse; while every State is fully represented in Congress. All parties profess to acquiesce, and no considerable faction in any State continues openly to agitate for the overthrow of these measures or dispute the justice and wisdom of the Republican policy. The great remaining questions are commercial and economical; and here the administration guided by principles which command the respect of candid men, has reduced taxation, paid three hundred and thirty millions of the public debt, and lessened the annual interest charge upward of twenty-two millions. Mr. Delano detailed the acts passed by the Republican Congress for the reduction of taxation, and attributed the fact that so much of the public debt never before had been extinguished to the efficient and faithful administration of the revenue laws and the honest application of the money collected, which the speaker argued ought to convince all candid men of the danger of disorganizing or abandoning the Republican party for the purpose of experimenting with a party composed of dissatisfied Republicans and clamorous Democrats. The speaker maintained that the record of the administration in all civil affairs of the nation, has been pure and high in character and ability, and is remarkable as the energy and fidelity of Gen. Grant during the war.

Mr. Delano spoke at some length in support of the Indian policy of the government, and then proceeded to speak of the unreasonable and frivolous charges against Grant. No public business, said the speaker, suffers by the President's neglect, and the injustice of the charge that he receives gifts is so apparent as to justify the epithet of meanness and audacity.

Mr. Delano concluded with the statement that the Democratic party should be dead. Its adoption of the Cincinnati platform and of the Cincinnati nominee is the announcement of its dissolution. The present canvass is a political revolution. The old Democratic party having expired, the members are not compelled to swallow the Cincinnati platform and the Tammany nomination; but are at liberty to reassemble in their party relations and join such organization as in their judgment will best promote the public peace, prosperity and welfare.

RAID BY WOMEN.

Saloons in Carthage, Indiana, Demolished by Wives of Drunkards,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., July 24, 1872.

The little town of Carthage was thrown into commotion last evening by the breaking up of the saloons in that place by about sixty females, who formed themselves into a committee for that purpose. They first visited the owners and pleaded with them to quit the vile and unlawful business. Failing in this, they warned them to quit or they would have to abide by the consequences. Still they persisted in selling the liquid, and last evening, like brave soldiers, they marched to the dens of iniquity and slayed things in a frightful manner. I understand that the ringleaders were wives of drunken husbands, and they took this way to crush the accursed traffic.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

The Erie Directors have chosen Gen. A. S. Diven General Manager of the Erie Railroad, a new office. He has not yet accepted it, or the Vice-Presidency.

Writs of *habeas corpus*, returnable to-morrow, have been issued in favor of Thomas Hart, Patrick Hart and John T. Redmond, the hall boys, detained as witnesses in the Stokes case. Application will then be made for their release on bail.

The Bennett challenge cup occurs to-morrow from Sandy Hook light ship to Brenton's Reef light ship and return, about twenty-four miles. Madeline and Rambler are the only competitors.

The police are agitated over an attempt to assassinate a music teacher named Muller last night, after he had been inveigled from home by a decoy letter, signed "Fisher," the supposed assailant, who is missing. Muller was shot at and assaulted in the face with a pistol after the bullet had missed its mark, but not seriously injured. It is believed this cause was revenge for a real or fancied wrong on a lady.

The first bale of new cotton, classed low middling, and raised in Western Texas, was sold to-day at auction at 43½ cents per pound.

ERIE MANAGERS AFTER DANIEL DREW.

The *New York Times* of to-morrow will contain the following: The present Board of Managers of the Erie Railroad are about to bring suit against Daniel Drew for the 100,000 shares of stock which it is claimed he illegally issued in 1865, while Treasurer of the corporation. The papers in the suit are being prepared, and the latter will be pushed to an issue as quickly as possible. This issue is the one Drew has to cover his shorts when Vanderbilt was trying to obtain possession of the Erie Railway, and occasioned the flight of Fisk, Gould and Drew to New Jersey. The claims to be innocent of any illegal practice, and alleges he paid the entire proceeds into the treasury of the company.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clearing weather to-night on the lower lakes, and hence to Virginia and northeastward over the Middle and Eastern States, with northerly to westerly winds veering easterly on Thursday, and temporarily moderate temperatures, and southerly winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, extending northward to the Ohio valley, with partly cloudy weather. The low barometer in the northwest will move eastward with southerly to easterly winds. Threatening weather and rain areas in the northwest, upper Mississippi valley and on the lakes by Thursday.

Expected Western Tour of the German Imperial Band.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The German Consul at this city, in response to an application to the German Minister at Washington to apply to the Emperor of Germany for permission for the German band to give concerts in this city, has received an answer that, in response to a similar request from Chicago, he has asked for a furlough for a fortnight's extension for the band, but having received no answer, doubts whether it will be granted. If granted, the band will visit St. Louis and Chicago, and if Cincinnati desires to secure it she must apply to the leader of the band.

The University Boat Races at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The University race took place at noon, and was one of the finest ever rowed. Harvard led until the last half mile, when Amherst made a magnificent spurt and crossed the line one and a half boat lengths ahead. Harvard was second, Amherst Agricultural third, Bowdoin fourth, Williams fifth and Yale sixth. The results were wholly unexpected, the favorites being beaten in both races. Amherst followed Middletown closely in the freshmen race.

Defrauding the Revenue—Wholesale Arrests.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—At Corsicana, Texas, seventy-four prominent citizens were yesterday arrested for alleged violation of the national revenue laws, and were required to give bonds for their appearance in Tyler or Austin on the first Monday in November. Warrants are out for the arrest of over thirty-three hundred citizens of the district on the same charge.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Late London papers contain a telegram from Paris saying: "No woman has hitherto been executed at Versailles, though court-martials have sentenced several to death. But now the cantinere Guyard, convicted of firing upon Bishop Surat, is to meet her doom. It being, however, thought too revolting for soldiers to shoot a woman, she will be guillotined.

A new evening paper, styled the *Daily Democrat*, published in the interest of the Independent candidate for Governor of West Virginia, John J. Jacob, was issued in Wheeling yesterday morning. It will be issued daily during the present gubernatorial canvass.

A son of Julius Sumner, of Akron, Ohio, was drowned from the steamer Pacific, off Saginaw bay, Lake Michigan, yesterday.

During a heavy storm on Tuesday night the iron skeleton of the roof of the Laclede Glass Works at St. Louis was struck by lightning and thrown to the ground, involving a loss of $5,000.

A temperance society excursion party, from Dayton, Ohio, numbering one hundred and thirty-four persons, arrived at Philadelphia last evening. The party will remain in the vicinity about a month, and visit the sea shore and other places of interest.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Erie Railroad Shops at Jersey City Destroyed—Loss Estimated at $500,000—Fireman Killed—Another Badly Injured.

NEW YORK, July 24.—About eight o'clock tonight a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of the Erie Railway Company, near the shore end of Long Dock, Jersey City, which shop formed the eastern end of a parallelogram of shops covering an area of 300 by 250 feet, the western end fronting on Prevost street. Within the space thus inclosed were the repair shops, machine shops, blacksmiths, carpenters' and paint shops, and general storerooms of the company. Before the firemen could get to work the flames extended along the roof of the machine shop and were bursting out of every window for three hundred feet. In less than an hour the whole block of shops was in ruins. Within the repair shops were thirty-three locomotives, about half a dozen almost new. Most of them were freight engines, but there were several fine express locomotives in the repair shops. The machine and blacksmith shops were full of costly machinery, boilers, trip hammers, furnaces, &c. One of the trip hammers alone cost $30,000 within a month. The buildings also contained copper, tin and wooden patterns and a full supply of the best tools for railway purposes. The shops were of brick, two stories high, with slate roofs, and only completed eight months ago, at a cost of about $80,000. Some of the workmen state that the fire was occasioned by a fire left unbanked in the blacksmith shop when the men left at six o'clock. Another account says a barrel of oil exploded; cause unknown. Still another account locates the origin in the carpenter shop, where the evidences were first discovered. Over three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. The store rooms of the company, three stories high, were the last to yield to the flames. They contained a full assortment of miscellaneous stores—lamps, head lights, &c. The total loss is estimated at $500,000, as follows: Machinery, $175,000; locomotives, $345,000; buildings, $80,000. Insurance about $400,000; companies not yet ascertained. The conflagration was witnessed by probably thirty thousand people. Two firemen were struck by falling walls, one, James McCarty, killed, and the other badly injured. All the books and papers in the shops were destroyed. McCarty, who was killed, was engineer of one of the steamers, and was crushed by falling walls while at his post.

JUAREZ DEAD.

Mexico Without a Ruler—Lerdo de Tejado, Judge of the Supreme Court, to Fill the Vacancy Until an Election is Held.

MATAMORAS, July 22, via NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—General Rocha telegraphed from Monterey this afternoon that President Juarez had died on the night of the 20th inst. from an attack of apoplexy, which had seized him at five o'clock P. M. of that day, and directed that the Supreme power of the government should be placed at half mast. The news was received by all classes with astonishment, and was not credited until it was confirmed by a second dispatch from Rocha. The Chief Justice of the Republic will devolve upon Lerdo de Tejado (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and until recently Minister of Foreign Affairs in President Juarez's cabinet, but lately in opposition to the government, and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists), although remaining in the city of Mexico, and taking no active part with the insurgents), until Congress shall order an election to fill the vacancy.

POLITICAL.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Canton, Ohio—Grant and Wilson Club Organized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., July 24, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here to-night for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson club. Three hundred joined the club, and it will reach at least five hundred in a short time.

A paper approving the call for a national meeting of soldiers and sailors of the Mexican army and navy in the late war, at Pittsburgh, September 17th, to indorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson, was also signed by a great number of soldiers. The very best of feeling prevailed. Speeches were made, all of those who spoke expressing the strongest terms their belief that the Republican ticket would be carried this fall by a majority much larger than that of 1868.

St. to Conventions Called.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The New Jersey Republican State Committee met here to-day and called a convention to meet at Trenton on Thursday, August 29, to nominate an electoral ticket.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee met here to-day and called a convention to meet in Baltimore on the 11th of September, to nominate an electoral ticket.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, to go to Maine.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—Governor Noyes has accepted a very pressing invitation from the Republican Committee of the State of Maine to participate in the canvass in that State. He will leave for that state Monday, leave the 12th to the 14th of August.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

ATLANTA, July 24.—The Democratic State Convention renominated Governor Smith by acclamation and reaffirmed the platform of 1870, with this additional resolution: They recognize the exigencies of the times which suggested and secured the nomination by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and regard their election as conducive to the preservation of the rights of States, of local self-government, and the protection of the individual liberties of the people.

The Liberal Republicans, in convention assembled, agreed to support the Democratic-Greeley electoral ticket.

Ku-Klux Work in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Deputy United States Marshal Bierstadt, who arrived to-day from Southeast Missouri, brings reports of the whipping and driving from home of several men in Stoddard county. The outrages were committed by disguised men, and it is asserted for political purposes.

Coalition Nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 24.—The Democratic Central Committee met here to-night and nominated John R. Cravens, Liberal Republican, of Madison, for Lieutenant Governor, in place of W. C. DePauw, declined.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1872.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Richard Beardsley of Indiana, Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, vice Butler, suspended; Samuel H. Dabney, of Massachusetts, Consul at Fayal; Julius White, of Illinois, Minister Resident to Argentine Republic; Nelson Trusler, United States Attorney for District of Indiana.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER RECEIVED.

Marquis de Noailles was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. The following is the translation of the remarks of the Marquis:

Mr. President—I present myself to your Excellency as Minister of France. I have a deep sense of the honor I have received in being called to represent the French republic near that of the United States of America, and it shall be my aim to prove myself not unworthy of this mission. I shall, however, only have to profit by the bent of my own inclination in order to conform to the instructions given me by my government, for they direct me to seek, while fulfilling all the duties of my office, to render myself agreeable to your Excellency's government. The sentiments of friendship which unite the two nations of France and America are deeply rooted in the past, for they date from the glorious epoch of American independence. They have remained graven in the hearts of the people of France, and my government, in sending me here, has charged me to entivate them. I hope I may say that the maintenance of these ancient sympathies will not be attended with difficulties. If I should succeed through my zealous efforts in strengthening them, I should regard it as the greatest honor of my life. I have the honor, Mr. President, to place in your Excellency's hands the letters which accredit me as Minister of France near the government of the United States of America.

The President replied as follows:

Marquis—I am happy to receive you as Minister of the French Republic. We are confident that on your part you will endeavor to make yourself acceptable, but there is every reason to believe you will succeed in that effort. You may be assured that on our part there will be nothing omitted which may tend to make your stay here agreeable to you. Your allusion to the origin and depth of the friendship of the people of our respective countries is based upon the indisputable basis with which your own name has agreeable associations. The instructions which you say you have to cherish this sentiment will I trust be easily carried into effect. You may be certain that I shall endeavor to facilitate them by all the means which may be in my power.

BACK TO LONG BRANCH.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, left to-night for Long Branch. Secretary Fish went with a party to New York.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, to commence business; capital $250,000; also, the Springfield National Bank, of Springfield, Tennessee; capital $50,000.

The people of Arkansas are just now in a fearful state of excitement over which has an attempt just been discovered to swindle the State by means of raised scrip. The frauds already discovered exceed $100,000. As yet the originators have not been caught, though the government is busy tracing the course of the scrip detected in circulation.

A set of paper car wheels on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will run only 60,000 miles.

STATE NEWS.

Recently there was quite an interesting race between two fast horses in Warren county. The track was from Warren to Jamestown, N. Y., a distance to twenty miles, for a purse of $100. The time made was one hour and twenty-seven minutes. The losing horse came in one minute later—and was only beaten because it lost a shoe on the way.

John S. Goe, farmer, residing near Brownsville, lately sheared a flock of sheep, some of which yielded the largest fleeces that ever came off a sheep's back. The fleeces are of one year's growth, and not left over a year, as is often done, to obtain heavy fleeces. One hundred and forty sheep averaged thirteen pounds six ounces; one hundred of these averaged fourteen pounds thirteen ounces. Several ewes sheared eighteen to twenty pounds, a number from seventeen and eighteen to twenty-one pounds each; one two year old buck, twenty-one pounds eight ounces; another, twenty-one pounds ten ounces; one buck, thirty pounds five ounces; one ewe, twenty-three pounds six ounces.

Mr. John Simpson, aged seventy-four years, left his residence in Huntingdon last Friday evening, it is supposed to bring home the cows. Not returning in reasonable time, and nothing being heard of him, search made and he was found dead. He had apparently seated himself on a log to rest and fell over and expired. His faithful dogs were found guarding the body.

So much rain has fallen in Huntingdon county that in some parts the grain is growing in the shock.

Governor Geary recently appointed the following named gentlemen trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital: Traill Green, M. D., Easton; John L. Atlee, M. D., Lancaster; David S. Gross, Harrisburg; George Bailey, M. D., Philadelphia, and Charles S. Miner, Esq., Honesdale, Wayne county. The commissioners of the three first are for three years, from February 7th, 1871, and of the three latter for three years, from February 1st, 1872.

The proposed reunion of the Portage railrouders has been postponed until after the summer hotels are closed.

On Monday morning the ground or roof of the old works at Baltimore coal mine, Wilkesbarre, caved in and let a large double house, containing two little girls, aged two and three years, who were asleep in bed, down into the fearful pit, a distance of about forty feet. The house went in end foremost, and was so completely buried beneath the ground that nothing could be seen of it but a small peak of the gable end. A force of men were at once set to work digging and removing the dirt, and at last accounts had not found the children, but could see the top of the bed which they had been in at the time of the fearful catastrophe. There were some ten or twelve persons in the house at the time, but hearing the creaking of the timbers, and feeling the swaying of the building, judged there was something wrong, and made their escape just in time to save their lives.

A CURIOUS and perhaps important discovery has been made recently by M. Kletzinsky, a Viennese professor. Noticing that persons sick with the small-pox were often visited by flies, he placed near an open window of the room where he was sitting a little glycerine. The flies gathered, and were caught like birds with glue. In their endeavors to clear themselves, all the foreign matter which had adhered to them was left in the glycerine, which was at once submitted to the action of the microscope. It was found that this substance which was chiefly pure white blood corpuscles, the flies, was full of strange cells, very like those seen on persons attacked by the small-pox, but never on flies. This discovery proves conclusively that these parasitical insects are not only filthy, but can be very dangerous means of spreading contagious diseases.

It is estimated that but for the hares and rabbits of England the million sheep might be kept more than are kept at present, representing a gain of nearly thirty millions of dollars a year.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, July 24th, 1872.

	Cents.
Joseph Kindtel, Butler, Pa.	3
Freeman Waters, Kunniswick, Mo.	3
Davis, Chambers & Co.	3
Joseph Ranchfield, Dayton, Ohio	3
John Wiggin, Dayton, Ohio	3
Anderson & Patterson, Findlay, Ohio	3
J. Maloney, New York, N. Y.	3
R. L. Cochran, Franklin, Pa.	3
J. M. Bradstreet & Son, New Orleans, La.	3
Dr. J. C. Terpening, Mansfield, Ohio	2
Thomas Grimes, Sewickleyville, Pa.	3
H. A. Brockman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Miss Lulie, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
James Evans, McKeesport, Pa.	1
Henry Large, West Elizabeth, Pa.	1
William Scott, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
John George, Irwin Station, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Serious Leap.

About two o'clock this morning a woman named Conners jumped out of the second story window of her residence, on Strawberry alley, and broke a leg. It is said that she had been drinking. Her husband, at the time, was in the lock-up on a charge of drunkenness. Dr. McCann, City Physician, attended to her injuries.

The Conferees—Twenty-Third District.

The Republican conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District met again yesterday morning and again in the evening, and took several ballots for a Republican Congressional nominee, but without arriving at any conclusion. Another adjournment ensued.

Startling Rumor.

At an early hour this morning it was rumored that three attempts had been made to fire the East Liberty stock yards. At the hour we write (three A. M.) a detail of detectives have departed for the scene to investigate the matter.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 24, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	7.1	0	0	0	0
Omaha	13.0	0	3	0	0
Davenport	4.8	0	2	0	0
Leavenworth	11.3	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.9	0	0	0	1
Cairo, Ill.	19.10	0	8	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	19.4	1	7	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.0	0	0	0	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	17.11	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky.	7.8	0	0	0	7
Memphis, Tenn.	12.0	0	0	0	2
Vicksburg, Miss.	19.5	0	11	0	0
Shreveport, La.	....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	5.6	0	4	0	0
New Orleans, La.	....	0	0	0	0

(Change unknown.
NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—River eighteen feet and falling. Arrived—Jules Marietta.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—There is seven feet eight inches water in the canal and five feet eight inches in the chute. Arrived—Dove, Kentucky river; Sandy, Troy; H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Hawkeye, Henderson; Probasco, Cincinnati; Hawkeye and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Turner, Cincinnati; Probasco, St. Louis; Dove, Kentucky river; Sandy, Troy; Hawkeye and barges, St. Louis. The following boats arrived yesterday: Hercules, Sharp McDonald, Lake Erie, Fearless, Revet, Jno. Pipple, Wm. Stone, San Clara, Grand Lake, Grand Lake No. 2, Veteran No. 2, Jno Penny, Harvey, Tom Hood No. 3, A. L. Baker, Jas. Wood and Mary Ann. The Lookout left for Kanawha river; Swan, Cairo. It has been raining at intervals during the day. River rising slowly. Weather warm.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—River rising slowly, with thirty inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and very warm. Arrived—Umpire, Clarksville.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 24.—Cloudy, with rain and storm last night, and light rain to-day; mercury 88. The river has risen eight inches. Down—R. J. Bathgate and Company, Little Condor and barges, Mary Ament, Morning Star, Camella and Idlewild. Up—H. C. Gray, Anna, Paradise and City of Cairo. They generally had good trips. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 24.—Arrived—John F. Tolle, New Orleans; Clyde, St. Louis; Maggie, New Orleans; Shamrock, Cincinnati; Quickstep, Evansville. Departed—Nashville, Cincinnati; Maggie, St. Louis; Jas. Howard, New Orleans; Quickstep, Vicksburg. The river has risen eight inches. Clear; mercury 84 to-night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Arrived—Bell La Crosse, St. Paul; Bob Roy, Keokuk; Joe Kinny, Kansas City; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Brown, Ohio river; Lady Lee, Red River and New Orleans; Departed—Nebraska, Dubuque; Iron Mountain, Louisville; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Arlington, Cincinnati; Lewis, Leavenworth; Clinton, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis; General Anderson, Mound City. River rising. Clear and warm; heavy rain last night.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 24.—Weather very oppressive. River falling fast, with seven feet at this point. Departed—Mary Boyd, Memphis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 24.—Down—Henry Ames, Little Alps and rafts. No boats up to-day. Clear and warm. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Arrived—Crescent City and barges, St. Louis. Departed—H. C. Yaeger, St. Louis. Clear; thermometer 92.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19¾c; low middling 20½c; middling 21¼c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Cotton quiet and in light demand; middling 21c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 24.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19¾@20c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—Cotton dull and nominal.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The cattle market is active, firm, and a shade higher for the better qualities. Shipping steers sold at $4 70@4 75; for common thinish lots $3@3 25; medium $3 50@4 45; good to extra lots of Texans sold at $3 50@3 92, the market closing firm with pens empty; receipts to-day 1,424. Hogs active and higher; receipts 4,000; common mixed lots $4@4 20; medium, $4 25@4 30; good to strictly choice $4 35@4 45, closing firm and all sold.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Sugar dull; fully fair 10¼c. Molasses nominal. Coffee dull at 16¼@17c.

INTERESTING RAILROAD CASE.

O'Hara vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Important Discoveries in Regard to the City District Plan—Inaccuracy of Official Records—An Award in O'Hara's Favor of $116,000.

A case of considerable importance, not only as to the amount of money involved, but also in consequence of important discoveries made by John H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to certain changes made in the city district plan, has just been decided by arbitrators in the case of Jas. O'Hara vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The City District Plan, as many of our readers know, was made under the act of 1836, by commissioners appointed by the Court, who made a report to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Exceptions were filed to the plan, but it was finally approved and confirmed. Much litigation, of a very expensive character, has already grown out of the making, or rather from an improper understanding of this plan, as witnessed in the well known Forbes street case. Among the property embraced in this plan, was what afterwards constituted the old Fifth and Ninth wards, in which are located the outer depot, shops, yards and other valuable appurtenances of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THE O'HARA CASES.

The railroad company, in prosecuting its business, desired to obtain possession of a certain strip of ground lying south of Ferguson street, and extending east sixteen hundred feet from Liberty street, by one hundred feet wide, but could not agree upon a price. So they lay alongside the tracks, between the tracks and the hill, it was necessary for the use of the company. On the 28th of October, 1871, Mr. Hampton, solicitor, filed a bond in the Common Pleas for the condemnation of the land. Mr. O'Hara refusing to accept the bond offered as security, until damages could be assessed by viewers, the court approved the bond and ordered it to be filed of record for his benefit. Two suits had been brought, one in the District Court by James O'Hara, to recover for the use and occupancy of his ground as above described, and another to recover rent for the same. When the case in the District Court was called for trial, Mr. Burgwin, counsel for O'Hara, and Mr. Hampton, commenced negotiations with a view to having both cases referred to arbitrators, to fix the value of the property taken, which was one hundred feet, and the amount of rent the company should pay for the use of it. It was finally arranged to refer the whole matter to Messrs. C. F. Jones, John W. Chalfant and Greenbrn Rogers. Mr. White, whose award was to be final and conclusive. The arbitrators entered upon their duties, hearing evidence from both sides, and adjourning from week to week for the last four or five weeks.

THE STARTLING CLAIM.

At the meeting of July 8th, Mr. O'Hara's counsel produced a map made by a gentleman connected with the City Engineer's office, showing, as they claimed, that seven of the principal tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were located on O'Hara's land, for which no damages had been assessed, on which the south line of old Ferguson street, now vacated by going right through the outer depot building. As soon as this plan was produced, Mr. Hampton denied its correctness, asserting that Samuel McGowan had measured the ground at the outer depot and made a plan which the company has followed since 1852, in building their tracks and adjusting their tracks. The arbitrators found it impossible to proceed further until the engineering difficulties were settled, and the true location of Ferguson street ascertained. They adjourned until the 22d instant, (Monday), when Mr. McGowan was to be present, from his thorough knowledge of the streets and lines in that part of the city, Mr. Hampton consulting Mr. McGowan on the subject. A search would show the city plans in the Engineer's office, and the city district plan in the clerk of the Quarter Sessions office, (so far as the location of Ferguson street is concerned), of Lumber street, was concerned; to be incorrect.

HOW THE MISTAKE WAS MADE.

From the old city line out eastwardly, the commissioners who made the city district plan had widened Liberty street, east of Lumber, fifty-five feet, so that when the north line of Liberty street reached Lumber there was an offset in the street plan of fifty-four feet, making the north line of Liberty street fifty-four feet south from the present line, which has been graded, paved and built to. In making the survey for O'Hara the engineer took the line of the Railroad on maps in the City Engineer's office, supposing it to be the present and true line of Liberty street, and measured from its as a line of Liberty street, instead of Ferguson street. By taking this line as true, he made his plan, and this moved the line of Ferguson street, (which was vacated in 1852), as it ought to have done. If the survey had been correct, the company would then have had seven of their principal tracks on O'Hara's land, for sixteen hundred feet south of Ferguson street, as claimed by his counsel.

HOW THE MISTAKE WAS DEMONSTRATED.

After billigent inquiry among people supposed to be conversant with the change in the width of Penn street, from eighty feet to sixty feet, and the change made in the line of Liberty street, east of Lumber (it being altogether different now, as built upon, from the city plan), Mr. Hampton could get no trace of the record. Nevertheless, he was firm in the belief that there must, at some time, have been either an ordinance or an order of Court changing the City District Plan. After thorough search he found a voluminous proceeding in the Road Docket, No. 14, December Term, 1836, to which the location was fixed by a large number of persons to the confirmation and adoption of the City District Plan. Among others objecting was Harmer Denny, one of the executors of James O'Hara, deceased, who filed exceptions covering eleven pages of manuscript. He took the ground, among other things, that the Commissioners had no right to widen Penn street twenty feet, nor to change the line of Liberty street, and contended that the City District Plan, because the executors of James O'Hara, in 1833, had made a plan of property in what are the present Fourth, Fifth and Ninth wards, in which the width of Penn street was fixed at sixty feet, and had sold some two hundred lots according to that plan, and objecting further that the north line of Liberty street, as laid down in the plan of the executors, was carried from the (then) city line, in the Fifth ward, westwardly, so as to cut out an offset of fifty-four feet at Lumber street. These exceptions were argued, and the cases went to the Supreme Court, where the constitutionality of the act was affirmed.

THE ORDER CHANGING THE PLAN.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, after hearing the exceptions to the lines and boundaries fixed by the Commissioners, made an order on 17th of July, 1843, (Judge Patton presiding,) changing the City District Plan, as to a number of streets, and striking out a number of public squares. That part of the order material to this case, reads as follows:

"The within plan is hereby approved and confirmed with the following alterations, modifications and exceptions, to wit: Penn street to remain and continue as laid out heretofore according to plans adopted by the heirs of Jas. O'Hara, deceased. Liberty street to remain and continue as laid out heretofore according to plans adopted by the heirs of James O'Hara, deceased."

Liberty and Penn, under this order, have been built too, graded and paved, as laid out by the O'Hara's executors, and not in accordance with the City District Plan.

OTHER DISCOVERIES.

After this discovery surveys were made from the present line of Liberty street southward to the north line of Ferguson street, a distance of three hundred and eighty-two feet, as claimed by the Company in maps produced before the arbitration. Stones were found at various points, exactly in accordance with the Company's survey. Engineers then measured Ferguson street, and located it for sixteen hundred feet westwardly through the outer depot, and found that there were no tracks of the company on O'Hara's land north of Ferguson street, as claimed by his survey, except two temporary tracks where the "Patent Irishman" is at present at work excavating for additional track room. There was also found in the possession of Mr. Finley Torrens, agent for the Denny estate, the old parchment plan made by O'Hara's executors, in 1833, which, strange to say, had never been recorded. It had been put away among many other papers belonging to the late Harmer Denny. It corresponded exactly with the McGowan survey, made for the company, showing that it was correct. This was the original plan by which the court ordered the city district plan to be corrected. These old records and plan were all produced before the arbitrators.

THE AWARD IN O'HARA'S FAVOR.

Before Mr. Hampton had completed his proofs, Mr. Burgwin, for O'Hara, admitted the correctness of the company's survey, and the incorrectness of the City District Plan, so far as the location of Liberty street was concerned; and consequently that the survey locating the seven tracks on O'Hara's property was incorrect. Both sides then proceeded with the case, and a mass of evidence was taken as to the value of the sixteen hundred by one hundred feet which the company sought to appropriate, by proceedings in court. The value of the ground was variously estimated, some fixing it as high as $200 per foot front; and others, on the part of the company, as low as $20 per foot. Mr. O'Hara himself claimed it as worth $200 per foot, or $320,000. The arbitrators, after weighing all the evidence, yesterday found an award of $72 50 per foot front, or $116,000, with interest from October 28, 1871, the time the company took possession. They also awarded $2,400 as rental for the use of the property by the company, for several years before the bond was filed. The company, although regarding the award as high, has ordered it to be paid.

AN OVERHAULING NEEDED.

All this difficulty resulted from the gross inaccuracy of the plan of the city district, on file in the City Engineer's office. It has been copied from the city district plan in the office of the clerk of the Quarter Sessions, which has never been changed to conform to the order of court of 1843, directing alterations to be made. As we have stated, the old O'Hara plan, upon which these alterations were based, has never been put on record, so that there is nothing to show the true condition of the plan. The city should see to this matter at once, as it is of the utmost importance. It affects the greater portion of the property holders in the old Fifth and Ninth wards, and cannot be attended to a moment too soon. The discovery of Mr. Hampton has saved the railroad company a large amount of money, and he has done a good service to the city in bringing these important but long hidden documents to light.

THE FRENCH BAND.

Its Arrival Yesterday—The Procession—The Concert Last Night.

According to programme, the band of the Garde Republicaine arrived in our city a little before one o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was an immense number of persons present at the Union Depot, including the Reception Committee, the Great Western band, thirty-five members turning out, and a large concourse of citizens, including a delegation of Frenchmen. As soon as the French band alighted from the cars the Great Western band of our city played the Marseillaise Hymn in a manner which drew forth not alone the plaudits of the Pittsburghers assembled, but those of the members of the French Band. The Hymn concluded, the procession was formed under the marshalship of Dr. Addison Arthurs, who performed the duties devolving upon him in a masterly manner. The route of procession was then taken up. A platoon of police came first, then the Great Western band, which discoursed most excellent music along the route, then the French Band, filling sixteen carriages, the procession being closed with carriages containing the Mayor and the members of the Reception Committee. The route laid down, embracing portions of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh, was then traversed, the procession attracting the attention of thousands of citizens at all points.

The Monongahela House was reached about three o'clock. Here, after a musical treat by the Great Western band, Mayor Blackmore was introduced by Dr. Arthurs, and in a few well chosen words welcomed the strangers to our city. M. Paulus, who is as distinguished as a gentleman of culture as he is in the role of an accomplished artist, replied in the most affable and appropriate manner, thanking His Honor for the courtesy extended. The strangers then retired to their rooms, and were, to an extent, allowed to retain their privacy until the hour arrived for the concert in the evening.

Eight o'clock P. M. found the Pitsburgh Opera House densely crowded, there not being a vacant seat in the vast auditorium, while many of those present had "standing room only" throughout the entire evening. It had been arranged for the Great Western band to perform a selection before the rising of the curtain, but when the hour for the overture arrived it was discovered that there were no music stands in the orchestra, and the Great Western boys did not play. The curtain rose, and discovered the French Band on the stage, with M. Paulus bearing the baton. Then came an American national air was given as an introductory effort, and then the following programme was adhered to:

1. Fackeltanz, Meyerbeer; 2. Waltz—Blue Danube, Strauss; 3. Andante and Wedding March, of "Lohengrin," Wagner; 4. Operatic Solo, Arban; Overture—"William Tell," Rossini; 6. Air Varie Suisse, (by all the soloists of the band), Mohr; 7. Ita Mariella, Neapolitan, by Miss Annie